

Philip Murray Dies at 66 in San Francisco

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Daily Worker

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Our Serious Situation

As of last Friday, nearly four weeks after our plea for \$50,000 to keep going until the end of the year, we had received some \$12,500, or just about a quarter of our goal.

This response and the wonderful letters accompanying the contributions coming in have been most encouraging. But the response has fallen short of our needs.

At this rate we will not reach the \$50,000 by the end of the year, and we must have every cent of it.

Furthermore, we have piled up a backlog of bills and debt which is choking us, and some of which must be paid by the end of this week at all cost. One reason for this is our failure to reach the \$15,000 mark a week ago last Friday, when several of these bills became due.

We had to borrow for a few days, stall the printer, and postpone other necessary payments. We cannot do this further, and we have to raise another \$10,000 this week to meet our pressing needs. After that, we have to raise a minimum of \$1,200 every mail day to reach the \$50,000. The

truth of the matter is our situation is most critical.

Our experience so far shows it certainly can be done. One-fourth of the amount has come in with only a few hundred readers taking part. If the rest of our readers join in with fives, tens, twenties—if you get after your friends, shopmates and associates who are ready and willing to come to our aid—we can make it.

We ask that you do it now!

Several readers have said that the folding of the Compass, which we seriously regret, has shocked them into realizing that no paper which opposes the war policies of big business can exist without the wholehearted support of its readers.

We know we have this support and can count on you to come through in this crisis.

A double-gold star mother, who gave her two sons in the war against fascism, contributes to the Worker Fund to keep fascism from America. (See story on Page 6.)

Ford Local Asks CIO Convention to Weigh Farmer-Labor Party

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—The General Council of Ford Local 600, speaking for 67,000 CIO automobile workers, today unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the national CIO convention to discuss the setting up of a Farmer-Labor Party separate from the Republicans and Democrats.

The national convention opens Monday, Nov. 17. The resolution also proposed that CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) meet to discuss the idea.

Discussion was opened up on the

motion to this effect by Joe Berry, chief supporter of Walter Reuther in Local 600. Berry moved that the local itself set up a Farmer-Labor Party organization independent of the Democratic and Republican parties. During the course

of the debate, which was all for the resolution, it was amended by Mike Donnelly, who added the point that there should be a conference of all PAC groups in the local union and then the plan should be set up for a separate organization away from the Dems and COP.

W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the local, then proposed an overall proposal that was adopted unanimously. That was to request the National CIO Convention in the name of the Ford workers to set up a Farmer-Labor Party nationally and that the National CIO PAC call meetings to set the wheels in motion on this.

HIGH COURT ASKED TODAY TO STOP PITTSBURGH TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Defense attorney Bertram Edises will ask the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington tomorrow to halt trial of the "Pittsburgh 5" by a "writ of prohibition" pending the transfer of the trial to another city.

Edises and attorney Ralph E. Powe are submitting a 65-page petition citing the atmosphere of intimidation in Pittsburgh that makes an unbiased jury impossible.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia rejected the defendant's application for a writ last Saturday. After listening to a brief argument Friday, judges said the evidence of Pittsburgh prejudice was something to consider in an appeal after the trial. Meanwhile the trial goes on tomorrow morning.

Edises noted in court that the FBI had used a stoopigeeon, Matt

Cetic, to deluge the city and its environs with falsehoods regarding the defendants.

Edises also cited many other

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call meetings to set the wheels in motion on this.

of that democratic legality which now has so sickly a life, had asked the great-hearted working class leader what a revolution was.

This is one of the crucial questions in this political heresy hunt, since it is the government's contention that these noble American men and women facing five years in jail for their thoughts are out to make a revolution by force and violence to paraphrase the crude stupid

Open Letter to President-Elect

General Eisenhower,
Augusta National Golf Club,
Augusta, Ga.

It seems strange, in this grave moment in our country's affairs, that our first communication to the President-elect should be addressed to you at a golf club.

It is said you were physically exhausted by your campaign for the Presidency. That may well be. But in view of the fact that your victory came primarily over the issue of the Korea war, it is impossible to keep from thinking of the physical exhaustion of our boys in Korea.

It is impossible to forget that just as you were leaving for the Georgia golf club, the War Department issued another weekly list of 1,174 American casualties.

It is impossible to forget, as we see the pictures of you teeing off, that just at the moment the camera clicked, another American life may have been snuffed out. Nor, as we watch your smiling face, can we shut from our ears the screams of Korean women and children being burnt to death by napalm bombs.

What you had in mind when you spoke of Korea during the campaign is one thing. We know that from the outset of this senseless war you gave it full support. But there can be no doubt that during the campaign you deliberately led the people to believe that your intention was not to continue or increase the killing, but to END IT! That is why you were elected President.

You say you still plan to get to Korea. You announce that on Nov. 17 you will visit President Truman. Why can't you take a day off from golf, get together with Truman immediately and jointly order the commanders in the field to negotiate a CEASE-FIRE NOW?

That is what the American people want.

Any other reading of the election results is hog-wash.

We are confident that you will hear from thousands of Americans—whether they voted for you or for Gov. Stevenson or for Vincent Hallinan—urging a CEASE-FIRE NOW.

We are also confident that President Truman will hear from these Americans, calling upon him to recognize at last that the people have repudiated his Korean war and his refusal to stop the killing.

The American people want peace in Korea NOW and mean to have it.

THE DAILY WORKER.

A Great American Woman at Foley Sq.

By MILTON HOWARD

THERE WAS A WONDERFUL MOMENT in the court down at Foley Square Friday morning. It came as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, sitting so composedly and benignly in the witness chair (Oh! shame to our America that it is she and not her accusers who are in the dock), finished answering a certain question:

Mary Kaufman, unruffled, logical, and stubborn in defense

of that Red Scare.

And Gurley Flynn, in that warm voice from which laughter is never far away, unfolded the vision of Socialism in America. She told how it would be the fulfillment of the American ideal of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" but fulfilled in a real way and now just as a poetic phrase

SHE EXPLAINED that a revolution is what people do—the

whole people led by the advanced class—when they reorganize society for the greater happiness of the many in accord with the new and growing forces of production. She explained that there would be a higher democracy than we have now because there would be new government in which the working people would themselves become the

(Continued on Page 6)

The Eisenhower Victory

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
IN THE Presidential elections the deciding issue was the question of peace. Eisenhower won because, with his demagogic and many millions in campaign funds, he was able to convince a majority of the American people that his Administration would offer an opportunity to end the hated Korean war and to ease the growing international tension.

Stevenson lost because he defended the Korean war, offered

no plan to end it, and generally left the people no other perspective than the Truman orientation towards war. With a strong and convincing peace program, Stevenson could have won the election. All the other issues in the campaign were secondary to the basic question of peace or war. The people's election mandate was for peace.

Eisenhower's elaborate peace talk, however, was only so much election demagogic. He represents the same big monopoly

(Continued on Page 5)

peace notebook

THERE'S ONE KIND of balloting that was going on before Nov. 4 and is still going on, stronger and stronger—the balloting for a CEASE-FIRE NOW IN KOREA.

Talking of "landslides"—a brand new peace group, Negro and white, organized only one week, took the cease-fire ballots last Saturday to the shopping area at 101st St. and Columbus Ave., in Manhattan, and in two hours collected 232 YES AND 4 NO VOTES. A high percentage of the votes for an end to the senseless slaughter were recorded on special Spanish language ballots.

People seemed actually surprised at having the question put to them. "Why should you ask?" many commented in one form or another. "Of course we're for an end to the war."

In East Harlem, gay peace balloons, posters and a card table at 117th St. and Second Ave. were used by the East Harlem Peace Council to dramatize their collection of ballots, and in one hour three workers collected 100 votes.

At the busy Washington Heights corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and 181st St. eight peace workers used a parked car emblazoned with CEASE-FIRE NOW signs as their headquarters, and in two hours collected over 300 ballots.

What People Were Voting for—and Against

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS pouring into Peace Notebook from all sections of the land show the way people felt about the issue of peace and how decisive that must have been in the way the vote went on Tuesday. Here are some dramatic examples: "Rochester Voters Say PEACE Is the Big Issue" was the big top headline over the regular masthead of the Rochester Times-Union a week ago. The paper sent out its reporters to all parts of the city to try to find the answer to the reason for the near-record registration in the upstate city. The conclusion:

"Talking to a cross-section of average voters who plan to vote for a President on Nov. 4, it is evident that a deep-seated desire for peace overshadows all other issues by an astonishing margin. And by and large it was by this 'astonishing margin' that Stevenson, the man who kept boasting about the Korean war and never said any hopeful words of peace, lost the election."

The story goes on to quote various people interviewed. A taxi driver just back from Korea said simply: "I don't think those boys ought to be in Korea." A student said: "I'm just wondering if there is going to be a third world war." A middle-aged woman who had a son in World War II said: "I know what it means." A young housewife, who also put peace as the first issue, explained: "No, I haven't got a son, but a lot of mothers have!"

The phony issue of "communism" was no factor, the paper reports.

"The peace issue cuts across all economic and political lines . . . it says."

This gives an interesting little insight into what the ordinary folks who voted for Eisenhower want and will expect from the new President as between peace actions and "anti-communist" actions.

Letter to a Virginia Paper

LETTERS TO THE Democratic "Winston-Salem Journal" give some indication as to what swung Virginia into the Republican column for the first time since '28. Anti-war sentiment!

A letter by W. Aaron Watson of Deep Gap, who said he intended to vote Republican, stated: "I for one want the next elected President of the United States to make peace or call the American boys home from Korea, and other far-flung corners of the globe, as soon as possible . . . the Murder Merchants and 'War Prosperity' seekers do not want peace. . . . Surely the Christian people before they cast a single vote for any man will get the low-down on how he stands on war. It is time for the so-called Christian preachers to speak out on this subject and not just offer prayers for the boys over there . . . the remedy in the first place is not to start wars and stop the one we are now in. . . . I would like to see a . . . Peace Proposal gotten up by all citizens and people opposed to war by getting signers and then sending copies to all Congressmen and Senators of the states and nation. . . ."

And in another issue of the same paper, John E. Turner of Winston-Salem, in a lengthy letter, proclaims himself in favor of the party "that could keep us out of war." Speaking about your husband being on his way to Korea, he continues, answering another letter-writer, "he and my son have not gone to fight the Korean war for our protection, but to protect a rich, wealthy class. If you are like me, what have you got to be protected from? . . . And on the Democratic argument about 'good times,' he writes: "Yes, I still say that I had rather eat fat back and corn bread than see this country have wars in order that we might have so-called good times. . . ."

If This Is Prosperity... Wrote the Soldier

THIS MORAL REVULSION at the Democrats' cynical "you never had it so good" campaigning was utilized cleverly and demagogically by the Republicans, as a cartoon from a Detroit paper sent here shows. Titled "You Never Had It So Good!" it shows "America's Mothers," looking out of a lonely room into the night with a copy of the latest Korean war casualties in her hand.

Along the same lines, a big front page story in the Nov. 1 issue of the Boston Post entitled, "FOLKS ASK WHY GI SON HAD TO DIE," began: "The heartbroken parents of a young Melrose soldier killed in Korea called in their anguish last night for 'someone to tell them what our boy died for.' The story ended: 'The last letter Private First Class Moulkiss wrote home told of the bitter fighting in the 'stinking' hills. It also stated: 'If this is prosperity, they can have it.'"

Isn't it clear from this sampling of the heart of the country why so many people, kept by the big-business blackout from knowledge of the peace party, switched from Democrat to Republican? And how many millions can be enlisted in the "Cease-Fire Now" drive to make their candidate come through with what he was forced to promise to win the election?

THANKS TO "Harr" of New York for the first contribution to the paper's fund drive sent through this column. He wrote, "\$10 to promote the growth of the paper's fine new column Peace Notebook." Any more feel the same way?

Urge Wires to Eisenhower, Truman for Cease-Fire

The American Peace Crusade Friday declared that a people's mandate for peace as shown by the elections has been given to the government of our country. It appealed to all Americans, regardless of how they voted, to send millions of wires to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower urging an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the APC, in releasing the statement, said that the APC national committee was being called into special session the weekend of Nov. 23 to consider new plans for the cease-fire campaign. He also stated that the sponsors of the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea had joined in calling a special meeting.

In preparation for these two gatherings, he stated, the APC was asking peace committees throughout the country to send representatives, suggestions and finances for the continuation of the cease-fire campaign on the widest possible scale.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The APC statement follows: "Results of the Presidential election reveal that the people of this country want an immediate end to the Korean war and their menfolk home."

"A people's mandate for peace has been given to the government of our country."

The experiences of the American Peace Crusade in conducting the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea reveal that the great majority of Americans want a cease-fire now with all remaining questions including the prisoner of war issue to be settled by a peace conference. This position has drawn major support from all sections of the population. Similar polls conducted by women, religious, labor and political organizations and various newspapers indicate the same results.

"Gen. Eisenhower has said that he will go to Korea. He has not however, indicated a program for ending the killing. We submit there is only one way to do this—an immediate cease-fire, with all remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference."

"We call upon President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower to act in response to the people's mandate for peace by ending the Korean war now."

"Armistice Day 1952 need not mark the slaughter of more soldiers on the battlefields of Korea. Christmas Day, 1952 should see our boys home from Korea."

"We appeal to the millions of Americans—those who voted for Gen. Eisenhower and those who did not—to make known their desires for an end to the war in Korea now by sending millions of wires to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower. We urge statements, wire and delegations to the newly-elected Congressmen and Senators calling upon them to speak out now for an immediate cease-fire in Korea."

"An immediate cease fire in Korea is possible. A cease fire now in Korea would be in the best interests of the people of America."

Women Ask Peace Mandate Of Elections Be Fulfilled

The American Women for Peace issued an appeal yesterday to President-elect Eisenhower and President Truman to implement the will of the American people, as expressed in the elections, and bring about an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

An analysis of the election campaign, said the women's organization, showed that 32 percent of the voters were undecided on whom to vote for until Eisenhower promised to go to Korea, a promise that meant to the voters that he would end the war. "It was the hope that Eisenhower would bring peace—which determined these votes," the women's group declared.

"We call upon the American people," the statement continued, "and particularly upon women to enforce their will for peace by demanding of the President and the President-elect that they now make peace."

"We call upon all peace loving women to join with the organized women in the American Women for Peace to realize the will of the people by unremitting efforts to bring about an order for cease-fire now with the ultimate settlement of differences around the conference table."

"We call upon all women further to demand that this order to stop the killing be the beginning of a foreign policy embraced by the U. S. which will see friendship with all nations through understanding, to the end that no more sacrifices of young lives be made on far away battlefields."

CONNECTICUT PP ASKS TRUMAN, EISENHOWER ACT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—

In a post-election statement, Bert Gilden, campaign director of the People's Party of Connecticut, declared that "the vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by millions of Americans for a speedy end to the Korean War."

Gilden released copies of wires to General Eisenhower and President Truman calling upon them to carry out immediately the will of the electorate for an end to the Korean War.

Gilden's statement is as follows: "The People's Party contended from the beginning of the election campaign that the major party candidate who would come out for an end to the war in Korea would win the Presidency."

"Our aim was to make the issue of peace in Korea the key to the campaign. We are satisfied that General Eisenhower's promise in the last few weeks of an end to the Korean slaughter was a decisive factor in the choice of the American people."

The vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by millions of Americans for a speedy end to the Korean War."

The following telegram was sent General Eisenhower:

"We urge you to exercise the mandate conferred on you by the American people to bring the Korean War to a speedy end. We urge you without delay to use all the influence of your victory to help put an end to all further waste of life and to settle the one ends of Kenya freedom fighters."

existing difference, that of the exchange of prisoners of war, by negotiations after the killing is ended.

"Peace-loving Americans await your immediate constructive plan to fulfill your campaign promise of ending the Korean War and prosperity through peaceful production."

The telegram to Truman said:

"The vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by the American people for ending the war in Korea as promised to them by the Republican candidate. Will you not recognize this mandate immediately and call the war to a halt by agreeing to settle the prisoner-of-war exchange issue by negotiations after the killing is ended?"

British Police

Slay 1, Jail

157 in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 9.—British imperialist police today murdered one African liberation fighter and jailed 157 more in wide raids all over Kenya.

The new arrests came after a visit to Kenya by two Labor members of the British Parliament, Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale, who declared:

"We have been deeply concerned at the number of arrests of persons who have been in contact or communications with us."

In the last month, British colonial authorities have arrested thousands of Kenya freedom fighters.

Ted Tinsley Says

GREAT PRINCIPLES

"It was an interesting election," said Arch Farch reminiscingly as he sat in the lounge of the local RKO theatre with an old copy of the *Herald-Tribune* in his lap.

"How much longer before the picture starts?" asked Edna, who was too busy relaxing to listen carefully.

"Ten minutes," said Arch. "As the campaign neared its end neither candidate debated any clearly defined issues."

"You've got something there," agreed Edna, mildly surprised.

"Furthermore," continued Arch, well pleased with himself, "all the candidates seemed to be getting more and more vehement about less and less."

Edna looked closely at the man sitting next to her. It was really Arch Farch.

"As the national elections progress," Arch intoned, "the differences between the two parties are reduced more and more until they practically disappear."

"I agree and I don't," said Edna. "The differences are small, but as the campaign progressed, the two parties made it seem as though the differences on peace were larger and larger."

"Even so," said Arch, "the campaign is not an elegant process."

"It sure isn't," said Edna.

"Much of the campaigning does not sound very intelligent when you listen to it. As a matter of fact, it is tiresome, annoying and embarrassing."

"Peace always sounds intelligent," said Edna, "even when a demagog talks about it."

"But this is our two-party system, and we may say without boasting that it is one of our greatest blessings."

"How long before the pictures?" asked Edna.

"Six minutes."

Edna groaned. "Arch," she said, "you have just told me that during the campaign the candidates debated no clearly defined issues, they talked more and more about less and less, the differences between them were reduced almost to the vanishing point, the campaign was not an elegant process, it was tiresome, annoying and embarrassing. Now I don't agree with your interpretation, but how—after

all that—can you say that this is one of our greatest blessings?"

"Well," said Arch, rustling his newspaper, "the fact is that this isn't only my opinion. I got the idea from Walter Lippmann."

"Unbelievable," cried Edna, snatching the paper. She glanced at the column. "You've been practically quoting him! Unbelievable—but true."

"You don't understand, Edna. He says it's a blessing because this political two-party system works on a continental scale."

"You mean," asked Edna, "that instead of confining the lack of real issues, the vehemence about nothing, the inelegant process, the basic similarity of the two parties, and the boring, annoying and embarrassing qualities of the election to one small area, Lippmann is happy because it has been extended from coast to coast?"

Arch looked at his watch. "Time for the picture," he said.

"Let's go," said Edna, rising. She dropped the paper on the couch. "And let's leave Lippmann on the lounge."

Fred'k Douglass School Term Starts Tonight

Classes at the Frederick Douglass School (124 W. 124 St. near Lenox Ave.) starts tonight (Monday), but registrations will be accepted all this week.

The courses include "The Poetry of the Negro People," "The History of the Negro People," "History of the Marxist Movement in the U. S.," "Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure," "Conversational Spanish," "The Negro and the News of the Week," "The Negro People and the World Today."

The fee for most courses is \$5.



HERBERT BIBERMAN

Biberman Maps Fight Against Studio Blacklist

LOS ANGELES.—Director Herbert Biberman, leading a fight of blacklisted film workers to return to the movie industry, will push his demand for reinstatement in the Screen Directors Guild this Monday night.

Meeting of Biberman with the Guild board of directors was originally scheduled for Monday of last week, but was postponed by Guild officials.

Biberman, one of the "Hollywood Nine," was imprisoned for six months because of his defiance of the House Un-American Committee. One of the questions asked him related to his membership in the Screen Directors Guild.

Theatre Rally Nov. 19 to Aid Rosenbergs

Paul Robeson, Anton Refregier, Rockwell Kent, Robert Gwathmey, Ruby Dee, Armand D'Usseau, Ray Lev and Ossie Davis are among the many distinguished persons in the fields of theatre, music, writing and art who will sponsor a Theatre Rally to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs on Wednesday, Nov. 19 at 8:30 p.m. at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St. In speech and drama the theatre rally will present the facts of the Rosenberg case and will call upon President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Tickets at \$1 are available, Room 2, 1050 Ave. of the Americas (8th Ave.) For reservations phone MU 7-5360.

FRENCH FILM JOURNAL HAILS 'LIMELIGHT'

We reprint below the review of Chaplin's "Limelight" in a recent issue of the progressive French weekly "L'Ecran Francaise" (French Screen):

By H. ROBINSON

PARIS

"Limelight" is the work of a great humanist. It bears a pure and compelling message of hope and confidence in life, in a world in the grip of war and oppression. It seems as if Charlie, the greatest of humble human beings, has been attempting throughout his whole life to get across this message to his fellow men, who receive him with joy as their friend, as one of them, every time they see him on the screen.

At the same time he has labored throughout his life to constantly perfect everything new that the greatest film artists have created.

In this picture—his first in five years—on which he worked for more than three years, Chaplin achieved a synthesis between the beloved "Charlie" of his early films and the central figure of social satire in his more recent productions. He has once more given color to the humorous tramp, always funny in his attempts to extricate himself from his difficulties, always meeting obstacles on the part of ridiculous swells and shaking off his worries thanks to his incurable optimism.

But in addition he has raised his moral philosophy, his social criti-

cism to the point of a clear affirmation of the necessity of peace, given here in a more acute and concentrated way.

The whole film is constructed to transmit Charlie Chaplin's message of today and yesterday. The laughter and the farces serve to point up the various themes: the difficulties of life cannot be solved by the individual solely by personal effort, but life is worth the living, it can and should be full and beautiful. This life is hard and selfish, above all for the young, but death can be defeated.

These themes of course, are neither particularly new or original. But that they can be expressed today by an artist of the stature of Chaplin is a happy event.

Impelled by the need to transmit a strong message to the public, he has done everything himself: he has even written the music for the film, as well as the songs that he sings from the music-hall stage. He created the choreography. He has imprinted his artistic personality on all those who, closely or distantly, worked with him on this film.

Through the framework of the simple story of a generous tramp and the philosophic arguments often given by Calvero, Charlie Chaplin evokes, with consummate art, the bygone epoch of 40 years ago when he himself was on the stage, the epoch of the veterans of the silent film.

I was particularly struck to see how, in this film, Charlie Chaplin

has added new elements to his traditional style. He uses words not only as dialogue to move forward the theme of the scenario, nor music just as a sonorous background to create a "state of mind," an "atmosphere," but as central to the comic action. The music is often a harsh satire and reaches a degree of malice never equalled. Occasionally, an expressive wave of the hand calls up a world of meaning.

Certain typed characters make one think of some of Eisenstein's films where good actors are not an absolute necessity. The fact that Chaplin has used his own son and other members of his family is not an argument against the film. They do just what their role demands of them, just as anyone would have had to. When an experienced actor does not play a top role, his expressions often lack in naturalness.

Claire Bloom seemed to me perfect in her grace and freshness. Her part is particularly hard. She constantly shares the screen with Chaplin. She plays with great artistry. Her youth and naturalness distinguish her totally from the sophisticated type of Hollywood star. Her success is due as much to her intelligence as to her charm. She is destined to have a great career.

Let me add that if Chaplin was able to produce "Limelight" in Hollywood, it is solely because he is owner of his own production company and is his own master.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Moore-Maxim, Chatting with Readers, Etc.

GOOD NEWS. Archie Moore finally gets his chance at the light-heavyweight championship. The fight with Joey Maxim will be in St. Louis Dec. 17, and it'll be televised nationally. This is much better than being piped into a few theatres at highjack prices. Especially when it was TV watchers around the land, seeing Moore's class and unable to understand why he didn't get a title crack, who helped end the disgraceful five-year runaround. Moore himself pointed out this new factor in an interview with this columnist a year or so ago, expressing confidence that sooner or later "they won't be able to keep me out of it."

His continued fight for the chance was the major factor, of course. The man felt he was better than the champ, and felt that when he convinced enough fair-minded people of that not even "White Hope" Jack Kearns could keep him from his chance in this day and age in sports. Some sports writers (not many) occasionally mentioned the crass injustice being done Moore. The NBA finally made it official and, with no more room to maneuver, Kearns agreed to the match at hold-up terms.

I want to be in front of the silver screen that Wednesday night. Is Moore, who just hit 35, as good as he was? Here's the way Archie answered that question:

"I don't know the answer to such guessing questions, but DO know how good I am now, and that's good enough to beat Maxim any day in the week. Why do you think they've been stalling me off? They'd made it if they thought they could beat me, wouldn't they?"

ANOTHER BIG ONE from "P. I." Here's installment number three—this time \$30; that makes \$65. And I'll get more in a week or so. People will really help when asked—especially now I think. We need a stronger paper to meet the situation—we can't afford to fail. How about discussing some of my earlier points—more international sports reporting, etc. Too much rehashing of results that carry no great emotional impact at least to me and others I know. Come on, break the sports reporting trail some more, you can do it. To my favorite—and only—sports reporter."

P. I.'S PLAIN, as I make it out, seems to be against dealing with football winners. He's obviously one of the very many who do not automatically transfer their interest from the Dodgers, Yanks and Giants to the doings and dyings of Maryland and Georgia Tech.

Nobody has to convince me that baseball carries a much wider appeal than football. The fact is that a relatively small number of Americans go to college and hence identify themselves with the fortunes of college teams, while EVERYBODY pretty much lives in a LOCALITY which considers some baseball team its own baby.

Yet it is not only college towns, college students and college alumni who are interested in football. (I'm not thinking of those whose sole interest comes from weekly betting cards.) The game itself is an exciting one, complex, tough and varied. Then there are whole areas where a good part of the working people are acutely college-football conscious above baseball because their sons, friends and neighbors make up the line and backfield for some college or other far away. It's always pertinent to remember that with all the rah rah hoopla, hypocrisy and commercialization, actual guys are playing the game down on the dirt. No dollar bill yet known can fend off a crashing blocker and bring down a ball-carrier.

It has been conclusively proven to me that thousands of our readers ARE interested to one degree or another in football . . . in team strengths, results, rankings, and yes, even in silly predictions. For the life of me I see nothing basically unhealthy in this. Maybe most of the "Picket Derby" entries when we had a sports section were in the group we call "youth." Well, they're people too. What do you say, P. I.?

There was also a query on our lack of ice hockey comment. It's quite possible that the personal preferences of the one writing the sports column influence the selection of sports dealt with (or should we say it would be impossible for the preferences NOT to influence the selection). To me, as a New Yorker, ice hockey never was a participation sport. As for watching it, while there are clearly high skills involved, it always seemed exceedingly one track and repetitious, without any of the subtleties of basketball.

I always felt that the space and headlines given to hockey over basketball in the winter sport sections was out of line with the real interest of New York fans. The reaction of our readers has confirmed this many times. Basketball, like baseball, is played by most New York youngsters in the streets, gyms, schoolyards, etc. Ice hockey is not. Have you ever heard a heated, or even a cool, discussion on a subway or bus about the merits of the Rangers and Black Hawks—the way you do on the Dodgers and Yanks? Undoubtedly this would be different in a town in New Hampshire, or Minnesota. Though it would be hard to prove, and, though there are probably large exceptions, I suspect most of the ice hockey crowds at the Garden consist of out-of-towners taking in a Garden spectacle.

As for the query on jincrow in hockey—this is something we cannot tell offhand. Over 99 percent of the players are Canadians. We do not have any first-hand knowledge of discrimination, which we do not have any first-hand knowledge of discrimination, which players in the "minor leagues" of hockey. Perhaps someone else can fill us in here.

There have also been requests for more news of international sports, including the chess happenings, and trade union sports. As a start, we have a letter from Ralph Crane bringing us up to date on the chess situation, which we will publish in a day or two. In a forthcoming issue of The Worker magazine will be something on what the wonderful Zatopek has been doing since he turned the Olympics upside down, and we hope to deliver by and by on the state of union sports, the place of women in them, etc.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS to the paper through this column: Mel of West Bronx sends \$10 "To our paper, to Les Rodney: For your well considered sports and social and political writings not brain but still young and happy—in spite of the times you good it."

KEEP FIGHTING CHAUVINISM.

HW send \$5—"Couldn't do without your sports coverage, much less without this paper. Sorry it ain't more . . ."

Choate of NY also sends \$5.

Cross-Examination Of Elizabeth Flynn To Begin Today

By HARRY RAYMOND

Direct testimony of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, second defense witness in the trial of the 13 New York Communists, was concluded Friday afternoon. She has been on the witness stand since Oct. 3. Attorney Mary Kaufman wound up defense examination of the witness, who is also a defendant acting as her own counsel, shortly before 2:30 p.m. "The prosecution may examine," Mrs. Kaufman declared.

But assistant prosecutor David L. Marks pleaded with the court that he was not prepared to begin the cross-examination. Judge Edward J. Dimock adjourned the cross-examination until Monday, 10:30 a.m.

During her final direct testimony, Miss Flynn explained to the jury the Communist Party's conception of the socialist state. She said the socialist state would be a "government of the people, for the people and by the people in a far greater extent than is possible under capitalism," a state "based on the common ownership of the means of production."

The Communist Party taught, she said, that socialism was the "highest form of democracy" and would bring to life the American ideal of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Life," she said, "depends upon the right to work. Liberty depends on the right to rest and leisure and the opportunity for full development of our capabilities. Happiness is more easily attained in a system of society where people do not need to worry or be harassed about food, clothing and shelter."

She told the jury how in a socialist society science would be used to preserve life, not to destroy it and atomic energy would be developed as a great source of industrial power and to combat disease.

She rebutted the government's contention that Marxists advocate establishing socialism through a "conspiracy." Socialism, she said, would have to be established by the majority of the people, under the leadership of the working-class. She added it would be impossible to introduce socialism by a "putsch" or a "conspiracy of a small group."

Mrs. Kaufman asked Miss Flynn to explain her understanding and that of the party leadership of the term, "revolution."

Miss Flynn replied she and her fellow party leaders understood revolution to mean "a basic fundamental change in the system of society, such as the change from feudalism to capitalism, such as occurred here when the British ruling class were deprived of their colonies, such as the many great changes which occurred in history, the transferring of control of the state from one class to another. It is not the result of a small conspiratorial action such as took place recently in Cuba."

Miss Flynn again told the jury



What's On?

THE NEGRO PEOPLE and the News of the Week is the subject of a Forum tonight, Nov. 10—6 p.m. at the Frederick Douglass School. Mr. Louis Brumham will lead the forum. This is the first in a series of 8 forums to be held every Monday at 8 p.m. Fee for the series \$1. Single admission 75¢. You may register and attend this and many other interesting and exciting courses all this week. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 216 W. 125th St.

(Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker*)

Cross-Examination Of Elizabeth G. Flynn Opens Today

Government cross-examination of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn begins this morning at 10:30 a.m. at United States Court, Foley Square. The courtroom is in the first floor. Foley Square is right behind the Municipal Building at City Hall. New Yorkers are strongly urged to attend the courtroom in solidarity with the defendants.

the Communist Party is not an advocate of force and violence. Marxism-Leninism concludes, she said, that a ruling class "seldom submits to action of the majority of the people in taking away their power without violent resistance."

"Suppose," asked the judge, "the U. S. Constitution prevented the majority will of the people from achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat?"

"That is a hypothetical question," Miss Flynn replied. "I use the word majority in the sense of the overwhelming majority of the people. As I understand majority, I mean the only ones who would be opposed would be the capitalist class. We do not see socialism being realized without support of the overwhelming majority."

The dictatorship of the proletariat, she explained, would change the state by "enlarging its powers." She said common owner-

ship of means of production would be impossible without enlarging state powers.

"Is violence a necessary condition of proletarian revolution?" Mrs. Kaufman asked.

"NO, violence is not a necessary part of the proletarian revolution," Miss Flynn replied. "If the capitalist class accepts the decision of history and becomes part of the working class there would be no need of violence."

Mrs. Kaufman then read parts of William Z. Foster's pamphlet, "23 Questions About the Communist Party" to the jury. This bolstered Miss Flynn's rebuttal of the prosecution's charge of "force and violence."

The Communist Party, Miss Flynn said, does not see socialism as an immediate issue in the U. S., for the reason that "the American people as a whole do not yet see socialism as desirable."

She said the party sees as the immediate step on the road to socialism the prevention of fascism and war.

In this fight, she said, the party is advocating united front people's party, the aim of which would be to curb the power of the trusts and to eventually nationalize the basic industries of the land.

A people's front government, she said, would have to move toward socialism or cease to exist.

Mrs. Kaufman read from Foster's book, "Twilight of Capitalism," the aim of the Communist Party "to bring about socialism with a minimum of capitalist violence."

CIO Transit Union Girds for Dec. 1 Strike on 9 Bus Lines

(Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker*)

By MICHAEL SINGER

The CIO Transport Workers Union began organizing its strike machinery Friday for a Dec. 1 shutdown of all operations on nine private bus lines in New York City. The action followed a demonstration of support for the 40-hour week by 5,500 transit workers at St. Nicholas Arena, Thursday night.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the TWU, said "every" form of struggle—from picket lines to public education—would be whipped into high gear immediately.

At City Hall, Mayor Impellitteri had no comment on the strike vote, nor did he say anything about the union's resolution for further negotiations with Board of Transportation on the demand of a wage increase of 25 cents an hour and other benefits for the 40,000 transit workers on city lines.

Bus company executives reiterated previous statements that they would not grant a 40-hour week unless they were first permitted to raise the present 10-cent fare to 15 cents. They also insisted that no negotiations be held before Dec. 31 when the present contract expires. The Board of Transportation also turned down the TWU cost-of-living wage request on the grounds that it had "no money." Their stand

was bolstered by the Mayor's warning to all city commissioners that budget requests be drastically curtailed.

The impending private bus lines strike would affect 8,000 transit workers and 3,000,000 daily passengers in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

The St. Nicholas Arena strike rally, which was televised, was an ear-splitting, feet-stomping display of unity and militancy. More than 2,500 workers could not gain admission to the hall by 8 p.m., when police and fire officials closed the doors. The vast hall was flooded with placards reading, "Stop the Stall—40 Hours for All"; "Living Costs Soar — We Need 25 Cents More" and "40 Hours—No Loss In Pay."

Before the televised vote proceedings, the jammed arena had been in session for an hour and a half discussing workers' grievances. Every call for strike action and an end to half measures and a dependency on "politically motivated" arbitrators brought tremendous cheers.

Quill said the 40-hour work week without loss of take-home pay, already won for the 40,000 transit workers on municipal-owned lines, was "also in the interest of the riding public." He declared that working conditions on the private lines were in a state of anarchy.

the DAILY WORKER
presents a discussion of

What Eisenhower's Election Means

by ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

Participating staff experts:

Abner Berry, Negro Affairs Editor

George Morris, Labor Editor

Michael Singer, Political Reporter

Friday, Nov. 14, 8:30 P.M.
Yugoslav Hall
405 West 41st Street
Admission 50 cents

45 IN NEW SOUTH WALES HIT STEVE NELSON SENTENCE

(Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker*)

MERRYLANDS, New South Wales, Nov. 9.—Headed by a former member of the Spanish Brigade here, Jim McNeill, 45 citizens of this region have sent a protest to President Truman on the 20-year jail term given to Steve Nelson for "sedition."

The petitioners told President Truman and Governor Fine of Pennsylvania that they protest the "unjust and vindictive sentence passed on the great fighter for peace, Steve Nelson."

They continued, "We have demanded that immediate consideration be given to his early release."

Forty-five names followed as signatures.

SCIENTISTS JOIN PLEA TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

(Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker*)

ney, and Dr. Roland H. Bainton, of the Yale Divinity School.

Dr. Anatol Rapoport, University of Chicago:

"Mr. President, I strongly urge you to exercise executive clemency in the Rosenberg case," states Prof. Anatol Rapoport, internationally famous biologist of the University of Chicago, in an appeal to President Truman, it was disclosed yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Similar statements were issued by Dr. Paul L. Whitely, of Franklin and Marshall College, Dudley Collard, an outstanding British attorney.

"Mr. President, I strongly urge you to exercise executive clemency in the Rosenberg Case. No one except the vengeful-minded and the petty-minded will blame you for this. To the vast majority, to those who have faith in the greatness of our heritage, your act will be an indication of your stature as a man and a leader."

Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School:

"I was shocked when I read that the death sentence had been imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word which might have some influence in altering the sentence. . . . In this instance, wholly apart from general considerations, I feel that the sentence is too severe because it is not commensurate with that meted out to others guilty of the same offense."

"I can see no other explanation than a wave of public hysteria following the exposure of several cases in succession. We shroud by no means allow ourselves to determine life and death in terms of emotions engendered by a succession of disillusionments."

Dudley Collard, Esq., London, England:

"Even if the guilt of . . . Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were satisfactorily established, and I am far from being convinced that this is the case, I should be profoundly shocked at the passing upon them in time of peace of a sentence of death, which in my opinion is unworthy of any country with a claim to call itself civilized. My opinion is shared by all my professional colleagues at the Bar of England to whom I have spoken of the matter, irrespective of their political opinions."

Dr. Paul L. Whitely, Franklin and Marshall College:

"Personally, I am opposed to capital punishment for any reason. But regardless of personal belief about principle, I should say, from what I know of this case, that the death penalty for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg would be gross miscarriage of justice. And certainly so long as there is a shadow of doubt about their guilt, they should not have to pay the supreme penalty."

Philip Murray Dies at 66 in San Francisco

See Page 3

Daily Worker

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Our Serious Situation

As of last Friday, nearly four weeks after our plea for \$50,000 to keep going until the end of the year, we had received some \$12,500, or just about a quarter of our goal.

This response and the wonderful letters accompanying the contributions coming in have been most encouraging. But the response has fallen short of our needs.

At this rate we will not reach the \$50,000 by the end of the year, and we must have every cent of it.

Furthermore, we have piled up a backlog of bills and debt which is choking us, and some of which must be paid by the end of this week at all cost. One reason for this is our failure to reach the \$15,000 mark a week ago last Friday, when several of these bills became due.

We had to borrow for a few days, stall the printer, and postpone other necessary payments. We cannot do this further, and we have to raise another \$10,000 this week to meet our pressing needs. After that, we have to raise a minimum of \$1,200 every mail day to reach the \$50,000. The

truth of the matter is our situation is most critical.

Our experience so far shows it certainly can be done. One-fourth of the amount has come in with only a few hundred readers taking part. If the rest of our readers join in with fives, tens, twenties—if you get after your friends, shopmates and associates who are ready and willing to come to our aid—we can make it.

We ask that you do it now!

Several readers have said that the folding of the *Compass*, which we seriously regret, has shocked them into realizing that no paper which opposes the war policies of big business can exist without the wholehearted support of its readers.

We know we have this support and can count on you to come through in this crisis.

A double-gold star mother, who gave her two sons in the war against fascism, contributes to the Worker Fund to keep fascism from America. (See story on Page 6.)

Ford Local Asks CIO Convention to Weigh Farmer-Labor Party

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—The General Council of Ford Local 600, speaking for 67,000 CIO automobile workers, today unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the national CIO convention to discuss the setting up of a Farmer-Labor Party separate from the Republicans and Democrats.

The national convention opens Monday, Nov. 17. The resolution also proposed that CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) meet to discuss the idea.

Discussion was opened up on the

motion to this effect by Joe Berry, chief supporter of Walter Reuther in Local 600. Berry moved that the local itself set up a Farmer-Labor Party organization independent of the Democratic and Republican parties. During the course

of the debate, which was all for the resolution, it was amended by Mike Donnelly, who added the point that there should be a conference of all PAC groups in the local union and then the plan should be set up for a separate organization away from the Dems and GOP.

W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the local, then proposed an overall proposal that was adopted unanimously. That was to request the National CIO Convention in the name of the Ford workers to set up a Farmer-Labor Party nationally and that the National CIO PAC call meetings to set the wheels in motion on this.

HIGH COURT ASKED TODAY TO STOP PITTSBURGH TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Defense attorney Bertram Edises will ask the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington tomorrow to halt trial of the "Pittsburgh 5" by a "writ of prohibition" pending the transfer of the trial to another city.

Edises and attorney Ralph E. Powe are submitting a 65-page petition citing the atmosphere of intimidation in Pittsburgh that makes an unbiased jury impossible.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia rejected the defendant's application for a writ last Saturday. After listening to a brief argument Friday, judges said the evidence of Pittsburgh prejudice was something to consider in an appeal after the trial. Meanwhile the trial goes on tomorrow morning.

Edises noted in court that the FBI had used a stoolie to

Cvetic, to deluge the city and its environs with falsehoods regarding the defendants.

Edises also cited many other

(Continued on Page 4)

of that democratic legality which now has so sickly a life, had asked the great-hearted working class leader what a revolution was.

This is one of the crucial questions in this political heresy hunt, since it is the government's contention that these noble American men and women facing five years in jail for their thoughts "are out to make a revolution by force and violence" to paraphrase the crude stupid-

Open Letter to President-Elect

General Eisenhower,
Augusta National Golf Club,
Augusta, Ga.

It seems strange, in this grave moment in our country's affairs, that our first communication to the President-elect should be addressed to you at a golf club.

It is said you were physically exhausted by your campaign for the Presidency. That may well be. But in view of the fact that your victory came primarily over the issue of the Korea war, it is impossible to keep from thinking of the physical exhaustion of our boys in Korea.

It is impossible to forget that just as you were leaving for the Georgia golf club, the War Department issued another weekly list of 1,174 American casualties.

It is impossible to forget, as we see the pictures of you teeing off, that just at the moment the camera clicked, another American life may have been snuffed out. Nor, as we watch your smiling face, can we shut from our ears the screams of Korean women and children being burnt to death by napalm bombs.

What you had in mind when you spoke of Korea during the campaign is one thing. We know that from the outset of this senseless war you gave it full support. But there can be no doubt that during the campaign you deliberately led the people to believe that your intention was not to continue or increase the killing, but to END IT! That is why you were elected President.

You say you still plan to get to Korea. You announce that on Nov. 17 you will visit President Truman. Why can't you take a day off from golf, get together with Truman immediately and jointly order the commanders in the field to negotiate a CEASE-FIRE NOW?

That is what the American people want.

Any other reading of the election results is hog-wash.

We are confident that you will hear from thousands of Americans—whether they voted for you or for Gov. Stevenson or for Vincent Hallinan—urging a CEASE-FIRE NOW.

We are also confident that President Truman will hear from these Americans, calling upon him to recognize at last that the people have repudiated his Korean war and his refusal to stop the killing.

The American people want peace in Korea NOW and mean to have it.

THE DAILY WORKER.

A Great American Woman at Foley Sq.

By MILTON HOWARD

THERE WAS A WONDERFUL MOMENT in the court down at Foley Square Friday morning. It came as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, sitting so composedly and benignly in the witness chair (Oh! shame to our America that it is she and not her accusers who are in the dock), finished answering a certain question.

Mary Kaufman, unruffled, logical, and shrewd in defense

ties of the Red Scare.

And Gurley Flynn, in that warm voice from which laughter is never far away, unfolded the vision of Socialism in America. She told how it would be the fulfillment of the American ideal of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" but fulfilled in a real way and now just as a poetic phrase.

SHE EXPLAINED that a revolution is what people do—the

(Continued on Page 6)

The Eisenhower Victory

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

IN THE Presidential elections the deciding issue was the question of peace. Eisenhower won because, with his demagogic and many millions in campaign funds, he was able to convince a majority of the American people that his Administration would offer an opportunity to end the hated Korean war and to ease the growing international tension.

Stevenson lost because he defended the Korean war, offered

no plan to end it, and generally left the people no other perspective than the Truman orientation towards war. With a strong and convincing peace program, Stevenson could have won the election. All the other issues in the campaign were secondary to the basic question of peace or war. The people's election mandate was for peace.

Eisenhower's elaborate peace talk, however, was only so much election demagogic. He represents the same big monopoly

capital elements that have dictated the course of the Truman Administration, and his government's policy will be fundamentally the same—a reckless drive for world domination by Wall Street.

Eisenhower's advent to political power does not decrease the danger of fascism and war, but increases them. The faces in Washington may have changed, but the war policy will remain. One discredited group of poli-

(Continued on Page 5)

Urge Wires to Eisenhower, Truman for Cease-Fire

The American Peace Crusade Friday declared that a people's mandate for peace as shown by the elections has been given to the government of our country. It appealed to all Americans, regardless of how they voted, to send millions of wires to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower urging an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the APC, in releasing the statement, said that the APC national committee was being called into special session the weekend of Nov. 23 to consider new plans for the cease-fire campaign. He also stated that the sponsors of the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea had joined in calling a special meeting.

In preparation for these two gatherings, he stated, the APC was asking peace committees throughout the country to send representatives, suggestions and finances for the continuation of the cease-fire campaign on the widest possible scale.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The APC statement follows: "Results of the Presidential election reveal that the people of this country want an immediate end to the Korean war and their menfolk home."

"A people's mandate for peace has been given to the government of our country."

"The experiences of the American Peace Crusade in conducting the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea reveal that the great majority of Americans want a cease-fire now with all remaining questions including the prisoner of war issue to be settled by a peace conference. This proposition has drawn major support from all sections of the population. Similar polls conducted by women, religious, labor and political organizations and various newspapers indicate the same results."

"Gen. Eisenhower has said that he will go to Korea. He has not however, indicated a program for ending the killing. We submit there is only one way to do this—an immediate cease-fire, with all remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference."

"We call upon President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower to act in response to the people's mandate for peace by ending the Korean war now."

"Armistice Day 1952 need not mark the slaughter of more soldiers on the battlefields of Korea. Christmas Day, 1952 should see our boys home from Korea."

"We appeal to the millions of Americans—those who voted for Gen. Eisenhower and those who did not—to make known their desire for an end to the war in Korea now by sending millions of wires to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower. We urge statements, wire and delegations to the newly-elected Congressmen and Senators calling upon them to speak out now for an immediate cease-fire in Korea."

"An immediate cease fire in Korea is possible. A cease fire now in Korea would be in the best interests of the people of America."

Women Ask Peace Mandate

Of Elections Be Fulfilled

The American Women for Peace issued an appeal yesterday to President-elect Eisenhower and President Truman to implement the will of the American people, as expressed in the elections, and bring about an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

An analysis of the election campaign, said the women's organization, showed that 32 percent of the voters were undecided on whom to vote for until Eisenhower promised to go to Korea, a promise that meant to the voters that he would end the war. "It was the hope that Eisenhower would bring peace which determined these votes," the women's group declared.

"We call upon the American people," the statement continued,

"and particularly upon women to enforce their will for peace by demanding of the President and the President-elect that they now make peace."

"We call upon all peace loving women to join with the organized women in the American Women for Peace to realize the will of the people by unremitting efforts to bring about an order for cease-fire now with the ultimate settlement of differences around the conference table."

"We call upon all women further to demand that this order to stop the killing be the beginning of a foreign policy embraced by the U. S. which will see friendship with all nations through understanding, to the end that no more sacrifices of young lives be made on far away battlefields."

CONNECTICUT PP ASKS TRUMAN, EISENHOWER ACT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—In a post-election statement, Bert Gilden, campaign director of the People's Party of Connecticut, declared that "the vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by millions of Americans for a speedy end to the Korean War."

Gilden released copies of wires to General Eisenhower and President Truman calling upon them to carry out immediately the will of the electorate for an end to the Korean War.

Gilden's statement is as follows:

"The People's Party contended from the beginning of the election campaign that the major party candidate who would come out for an end to the war in Korea would win the Presidency."

"Our aim was to make the issue of peace in Korea the key to the campaign. We are satisfied that General Eisenhower's promise in the last few weeks of an end to the Korean slaughter was a decisive factor in the choice of the American people."

"The vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by millions of Americans for a speedy end to the Korean War."

The following telegram was sent General Eisenhower:

"We urge you to exercise the mandate conferred on you by the American people to bring the Korean War to a speedy end. We urge you without delay to use all the influence of your victory to help put an end to all further waste of life and to settle the one side of the Korean freedom fighters."

existing difference, that of the exchange of prisoners of war, by negotiations after the killing is ended.

"Peace-loving Americans await your immediate constructive plan to fulfill your campaign promise of ending the Korean War and prosperity through peaceful production."

The telegram to Truman said:

"The vote for Gen. Eisenhower was clearly a mandate by the American people for ending the war in Korea as promised to them by the Republican candidate. Will you not recognize this mandate immediately and call the war to a halt by agreeing to settle the prisoner-of-war exchange issue by negotiations after the killing is ended?"

British Police

Stay 1, Jail

157 in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 9.—British imperialist police today murdered one African liberation fighter and jailed 157 more in wide raids all over Kenya.

The new arrests came after a visit to Kenya by two Labor members of the British Parliament, Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale, who declared:

"We have been deeply concerned at the number of arrests of persons who have been in contact or communications with us."

In the last month, British colonial authorities have arrested thousands of life and to settle the one side of Kenya freedom fighters."

peace notebook

THERE'S ONE KIND of balloting that was going on before Nov. 4 and is still going on, stronger and stronger—the balloting for a CEASE-FIRE NOW IN KOREA.

Talking of "landslides"—a brand new peace group, Negro and white, organized only one week, took the cease-fire ballots last Saturday to the shopping area at 101st St. and Columbus Ave., in Manhattan, and in two hours collected 232 YES AND 4 NO VOTES. A high percentage of the votes for an end to the senseless slaughter were recorded on special Spanish language ballots.

People seemed actually surprised at having the question put to them. "Why should you ask?" many commented in one form or another. "Of course we're for an end to the war."

In East Harlem, gay peace balloons, posters and a card table at 117th St. and Second Ave. were used by the East Harlem Peace Council to dramatize their collection of ballots, and in one hour three workers collected 100 votes.

At the busy Washington Heights corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and 181st St. eight peace workers used a parked car emblazoned with CEASE-FIRE NOW signs as their headquarters, and in two hours collected over 300 ballots.

What People Were Voting for—and Against

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS pouring into Peace Notebook from all sections of the land show the way people felt about the issue of peace and how decisive that must have been in the way the vote went on Tuesday. Here are some dramatic examples:

"Rochester Voters Say PEACE Is the Big Issue" was the big top headline over the regular masthead of the Rochester Times-Union a week ago. The paper sent out its reporters to all parts of the city to try to find the answer to the reason for the near-record registration in the upstate city. The conclusion:

"Talking to a cross-section of average voters who plan to vote for a President on Nov. 4, it is evident that a deep-seated desire for peace overshadows all other issues by an astonishing margin." And by and large it was by this "astonishing margin" that Stevenson, the man who kept boasting about the Korean war and never said any hopeful words of peace, lost the election.

The story goes on to quote various people interviewed. A taxi driver just back from Korea said simply: "I don't think those boys ought to be in Korea." A student said: "I'm just wondering if there is going to be a third world war." A middle-aged woman who had a son in World War II said: "I know what it means." A young housewife, who also put peace as the first issue, explained: "No, I haven't got a son, but a lot of mothers have."

The phony issue of "communism" was no factor, the paper reports.

"The peace issue cuts across all economic and political lines . . . it says."

This gives an interesting little insight into what the ordinary folks who voted for Eisenhower want and will expect from the new President as between peace actions and "anti-communist" actions.

Letter to a Virginia Paper

LETTERS TO THE Democratic "Winston-Salem Journal" give some indication as to what swung Virginia into the Republican column for the first time since '28. Anti-war sentiment!

A letter by W. Aaron Watson of Deep Gap, who said he intended to vote Republican, stated: "I for one want the next elected President of the United States to make peace or call the American boys home from Korea, and other far-flung corners of the globe, as soon as possible . . . the Murder Merchants and 'War Prosperity' seekers do not want peace. . . . Surely the Christian people before they cast a single vote for any man will get the low-down on how he stands on war. It is time for the so-called Christian preachers to speak out on this subject and not just offer prayers for the boys over there . . . the remedy in the first place is not to start wars and stop the one we are now in. . . . I would like to see a . . . Peace Proposal gotten up by all citizens and people opposed to war by getting signers and then sending copies to all Congressmen and Senators of the states and nation. . . ."

And in another issue of the same paper, John E. Turner of Winston-Salem, in a lengthy letter, proclaims himself in favor of the party "that could keep us out of war. Speaking about your husband being on his way to Korea," he continues, answering another letter-writer, "he and my son have not gone to fight the Korean war for our protection, but to protect a rich, wealthy class. If you are like me, what have you got to be protected from? . . . And on the Democratic argument about 'good times,' he writes: "Yes, I still say that I had rather eat fat back and corn bread than see this country have wars in order that we might have so-called good times. . . ."

If This Is Prosperity . . . Wrote the Soldier

THIS MORAL REVULSION at the Democrats' cynical "you never had it so good" campaigning was utilized cleverly and demagogically by the Republicans, as a cartoon from a Detroit paper sent here shows. Titled "You Never Had It So Good" it shows "America's Mothers," looking out of a lonely room into the night with a copy of the latest Korean war casualties in her hand.

Along the same lines, a big front page story in the Nov. 1 issue of the Boston Post entitled, "FOLKS ASK WHY GI SON HAD TO DIE," began: "The heartbroken parents of a young Melrose soldier killed in Korea called in their anguish last night for someone to tell them what our boy died for." The story ended: "The last letter Private First Class Moulaire wrote home told of the bitter fighting in the 'slinking' hills. It also stated: 'If this is prosperity, they can have it.'"

Isn't it clear from this sampling of the heart of the country why so many people, kept by the big-business blackout from knowledge of the peace party, switched from Democrat to Republican? And how many millions can be enlisted in the "Cease-Fire Now" drive to make their candidate come through with what he was forced to promise to win the election?

THANKS TO "Harry" of New York for the first contribution to the paper's fund drive sent through this column. He wrote, "410 to promote the growth of the paper's fine new column Peace Notebook." Any more for the same way?

Philip Murray Dies at 66 in San Francisco

By GEORGE MORRIS

Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the million-member United Steelworkers of America, died in San Francisco yesterday of a heart attack. He was 66.

Death came after several years of ill health. In recent months however (Murray appeared vigorous and took an active part in the prolonged steel struggle and in the campaign for Adlai Stevenson).

James Thimmes, vice-president of the steel union, made public the news of Murray's death and announced his body will be immediately taken to Pittsburgh for burial.

The CIO head had been in San

Francisco to address the western regional convention of the United Steelworkers of America Sunday. He had spoken to a group of steel delegates Saturday night but had refrained from comment on the Nov. 4 election, saying he would do so at the opening of the annual CIO convention in Los Angeles next Monday. He died at 7 a.m., Sunday.

Following his address at the western steelworkers convention last night, Murray had a snack and retired before midnight. He left orders to be called at 7 a.m. Mrs. Murray was aroused by the hotel call at that hour, and she discovered her husband dead. Doctors

said he died in his sleep between 6 and 7 a.m.

Preparing for pre-convention CIO executive board meetings during the week in Los Angeles, Murray has been pondering the position to take in one of the most crucial moments of his 50-year record as a labor leader. The CIO was destined to be the first major labor body to convene and indicate a course for labor in the new period about to begin with Republicans in power.

Born in Blantyre, Scotland, May 25, 1886, Murray was the son and grandson of a coal miner. He entered the mines with his father at the age of 10 and joined the union. At the age of 16 he

came to America and settled in Irvin, Pa., where he worked in the mines and took up correspondence school course. Two years later, as a result of involvement in a local mine strike, Murray was elected president of the newly-formed local union. At the age of 24, in 1910, he was elected a member of the General Executive Board of the United Mine Workers.

He was closely associated with John L. Lewis for more than a generation, most of that period as vice-president of the UMWA. The two broke in 1940 over policy in the presidential election; Murray continuing to support Roosevelt.

(Continued on Page 4)

MURRAY

Death Has No Korea Holiday, Gerson Tells Eisenhower

Death never takes a holiday in Korea, vacationing President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower was told yesterday in a telegram urging he support an immediate cease-fire in the Korean war.

The wire was sent to the General at his Georgia golf-and-fishing retreat by Simon W. Gerson, who ran independently for Congress last week on a cease-fire

platform. Gerson is also New York Communist State Legislative chairman.

Reminding the General that he was elected primarily on the popular hope that he would settle the Korean war, Gerson urged that Eisenhower ask President Truman to instruct our negotiators at Panmunjom to work out a cease-fire now and negotiate the prisoners-of-war issue later.

Judge Gloats Over Sentence To Unionist

CAMDEN, N.J., Nov. 9.—Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden sentenced Anthony Valentino, business agent of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, to a five-year term in jail here Friday, on charges of having falsified a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The union-hating judge, openly gloating over the jailing of the labor leader, snarled: "I wish you had been convicted in law of a greater crime so that I could impose a sentence commensurate with your moral guilt."

Madden's shameless anti-labor bias had been bared earlier when he denied bail to Valentino before he imposed sentence. So crude was the court's bias that the Circuit Court of Appeals freed Valentino in \$10,000 bail pending the higher court's ruling on his appeal from conviction.

The persecution of Valentino was a product of business-government collusion to smash the CIO union, which represents the workers of Campbell's Soup Co., and five other companies.

Claudia Jones Ordered to Ellis Island

Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro woman leader and national secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party has been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deliver herself on Nov. 19, 1952 to Ellis Island with all her "baggage" and in complete readiness for departure on the next available sailing to Trinidad, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born.

The American Committee in commenting on the order declared:

"Miss Jones, against whom deportation proceedings were initiated by the Justice Department is currently a defendant in the Foley Square Smith Act trial. Her indictment under the Smith Act was also a Justice Department action.

"Under terms of her present situation she cannot leave the jurisdiction of the Court and a demand for her to produce herself for deportation is utterly ludicrous. It would appear that the Justice Department at least would be able to cooperate with itself a bit more efficiently."

Miss Jones, a native of Trinidad, British West Indies, was brought to the United States when she was a child of nine and has lived here continuously for 28 years. After she was 21 she applied for citizenship on several occasions but it was denied her.

Hundreds of trade unionists, fellow seamen and other friends attended the testimonial dinner at Yingcav Hall Saturday night in honor of Al Lannon, one of the Communists on trial in Foley Square on Smith Act charges.

Groups of seamen, some who had known Lannon's leadership since the great strikes of '34 that gave birth to the National Maritime Union, came from other ports along the Atlantic to mark the

Honolulu Trial Opens Today

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Nov. 9.—The Hawaii Smith Act trial, product of a Truman-business conspiracy to smash the territorial trade union movement, gets under way tomorrow (Monday) when special federal attorney John C. Welsh opens for the prosecution. A jury of 12 men, with four male alternates was picked Friday. The seven defendants have previously demanded a change of venue because the manufactured prejudice and hysteria have made a fair trial here impossible.

The defendants are:

Jack W. Hall, Hawaii regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, independent; Dr. John E. Reinecke, former school teacher; Charles K. Fujimoto, and his wife, Eileen; Koji Aiyoshi, editor, and Jack D. Kimoto of the weekly Honolulu Record, and Dwight James Freeman, construction worker.

Communist In Jersey Gets 5,459 Votes

NEWARK, Nov. 9.—Charles Nusser, running on the Communist Party ticket for freeholder (supervisor) in Essex County, polled 5,459 votes, according to a report in yesterday's Star-Ledger.

This is the highest vote ever obtained by a Communist candidate in the county, which includes Newark, several smaller industrial towns and middle class suburbs.

Previous high was 3,211 votes cast in 1950 for Elwood Dean, nominee for county clerk.

Nusser, a Lincoln Brigade veteran of the Spanish anti-fascist war, was one of two candidates in New Jersey running under the Communist Party designation. He entered his campaign on the need for a cease-fire in Korea.

The vote for the other candidate, Bert Salwen, nominee for freeholder in Mercer County (Trenton) were not yet known yesterday.

Court Gets Plea of 50,000 For New Rosenberg Trial

The names of 50,000 Americans of every race and creed, including outstanding leaders in every field, are signed to an amicus curiae brief presented Friday to the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., urging a new trial be given Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young parents facing death after a trial which left grave doubts about their guilt.

Attorney for the signers was Royal W. France. The list of signers included: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world-famed Negro historian and author; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, leading Jewish scholar and teacher; Nelson Algren, prize-winning novelist; Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (Ret.).

Also: Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, orthodox Jewish leader; Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, pioneer fighter for Negro and women's rights; Rev. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Emeritus of Christian Theology at the Union Theological Seminary and former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. (Organization listed for identification only).

Appealing the unprecedented death sentence are people from virtually every state of the union. One-third of the signatures come from outlying and rural communities, four-fifths collected outside of New York. Two thousand people rang doorbells and spoke to prospective signers for six months to amass the signatures. Scores of thousands of those who did not sign, explaining that they feared economic reprisals, distributed material on the case, and in other ways aided in bringing the truth to the public.

In recent weeks those collecting signatures reported that literally tens of thousands had sent personal letters, telegrams and post-cards to President Truman, urging clemency.

In addition to scores of doctors, lawyers, businessmen, professionals and trade unionists, the signers included these outstanding cultural, religious and civic leaders: Rabbi Abraham Horvitz, New

York; A. L. Pomerantz, former Nuremberg trials prosecutor; Rev. R. L. Timmer, San Francisco; Hugo Gellert, Anthony Toney and Robert Gwathmey, internationally-famed artists; Dashiell Hammett, best-selling mystery writer; Rabbi Moskow P. Mann, Arkansas.

Also: Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, New York; Albert Maltz and Alvah Bessie, leading novelists and screen writers; Rev. Willard Updike, Connecticut; Prof. John J. DeBoer, Chicago; Barbara Gile and Ben Field, novelists; Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, California; Rabbi T. A. Greenberg, Los Angeles.

Also: Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Dr. Gene Weltfish, Columbia University anthropologist; Rev. Charles W. Campbell, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. R. R. Hester, Minnesota; John Goggin, United Electrical Workers Union leader; Yudi Suhl, leading Jewish poet and novelist; Lucy Brown, outstanding concert pianists.

Also: Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Rev. I. C. Collins, Newark, N. J.; Howard Fast, world-famous novelist and recent recipient of a Jewish historical society award; Dr. Joseph B. Furst, leading psychiatric worker; John Howard Lawson, screen writer and historian; Rev. R. D. Rudd, New York; Judge Norval K. Harris, Indiana; and Clements J. France, former state official of Rhode Island.

FELLOW SEAMEN, FRIENDS HAIL AL LANNON

event and assure full support in his fight for freedom.

Lannon was flanked at the dinner table by the other Foley Square victims with Arnold Johnson the master of ceremonies. Among the many greeting Lannon were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettie Ferry and Captain Hugh Mulzac, who was skipper of the "Booker T. Washington" during the war, then the only Negro ship master.

A high spirit ran through the evening with the audience frequently standing up and cheering speakers and some of the greetings read.

Lannon was one of the principal leaders in the founding of the NMU and has for many years guided the progressive forces on the waterfront. Rising to speak Lannon said that if the spirit played at the dinner "would be

(Continued on Page 6)

The United Citizens Committee for Solidarity With South African Resistance will hold a Salute to South Africa rally at Harlem's Rockland Palace on Nov. 30.

Proceeds will go to the resistance movement in South Africa. The rally, which will pay tribute to the several thousand Africans and Indian persons who have been arrested in South Africa since June, will bear greetings from distinguished African personalities visiting in this country, as well as American Negro authorities on African affairs. There will be an African cultural program and a special presentation of a scene from "Gold Through the Trees" by Alice Childress.

Taft Seen as Key Figure in New Congress

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in the Senate, narrow as it is, insures that Sen. Robert Taft can return to the post of chairman of the Senate labor committee if he wants the job. The chief author of the Taft-Hartley act, adopted during CIO control of the 80th Congress, has declared that some "modifications" of the act are necessary. But his major activity, it is believed, will be directed toward securing legislation making trade unions subject to anti-trust statutes and outlawing industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes.

Sen. Homer Capehart (Ind) is in line to head the Senate Banking and Currency committee. This is a strategic position from which this notorious foe of price and rent control can carry out a drive to remove all protection consumers now have against monopoly gouging.

Sen. Joe McCarthy will probably be chairman of the committee on expenditures in executive departments.

Foreign relations is expected to be headed by Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis), one of the more rabid anti-Soviets in the Senate. The committee on rules and administration, which may determine whether or not cloture is adopted by the Senate, will be led by Sen. William Jenner (Ind) whose social and political views are indistinguishable from those of Dixiecrat members of the body.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D-Nev) will be replaced as head of the Senate Judiciary committee, and it's a witch-hunting sub-committee on internal security. Seniority would give that position to Sen. William Langer (ND).

OTHER COMMITTEES

Other Senate committees and their probable chairman: agriculture, George Aiken (Vt); appropriations, Styles Bridges (N. H.); armed services, Leverett Saltonstall (Mass); District of Columbia, Francis Case (SD); finance, Eugene D. Millikin (Colo); interior and insular affairs, Hugh Butler (Neb); interstate and foreign commerce, Charles W. Tobey (NH); post office and civil service, Frank Carlson (Kan); public works, Edward Martin (Penn).

Senate majority leader could be Taft, if the Ohio senator wants the job. In any case he will be the real power in the body. Presidency will be vice-president Richard Nixon.

The new Senate will have 47 Democrats, 48 Republicans and one independent (Oregon's Wayne Morse). If Morse should vote with the Democrats, creating a tie, vice-president Nixon would be able to cast the deciding vote in favor of the GOP.

Such a situation is not likely to arise very often. On most issues, Republicans can count on substantial support from Southern Dixiecrats.

Deportation Hearings on Stachel Today

Deportation proceedings against Jack Stachel, Communist Party leader serving a five-year Smith Act sentence will be held today at the Federal House of Correction, Danbury, Conn.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born represented at the hearing by New York attorneys, Ira Gollubin and David Freedman.

Negro Labor Group Challenges Jimcrow Hiring in N. Y. Hotels

By GEORGE MORRIS

New York's giant hotel industry, controlled by America's most powerful railroad, insurance and banking interests, is a major base of Jimcrow hiring in the city, the Greater New York Negro Labor Council charged.

You may be deceived by the fact that a great many Negroes and Puerto Ricans are working in hotels. But you'll find practically none among the 2,400 white collar and telephone operators, 5,500 bartenders and dining room workers, especially waiters, or among the 525 skilled maintenance people.

These facts were pointed out to the Daily Worker by Miss Victoria Garvin, executive secretary of Negro Labor Council, in an interview in her office at 53 West 125 St.

The Council has decided to challenge this denial of the right to Negroes to work in the higher paying departments of a hotel, said Miss Garvin, and will wage its campaign as long as it takes to break down those bars.

HEARING NOV. 15

As the first step, a hearing will be held by the Council at Theresa Hotel Nov. 15 at 1 p.m. Invited have been representatives of the unions in the field, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, rank and file workers of the industry, leaders of numerous Negro organizations, U.S. Employment Service and others that should be interested, she said.

Miss Garvin declared the Council would demand action, and to back up its fight it plans to appeal for the support of all labor and other organizations in the city, to set up picket lines and call boycotts of certain hotels.

"We are not dealing with some

small people, but with the giants of American industry and banking," said Miss Garvin as she scanned through a documented summary of a survey the council completed on the situation.

"The Waldorf-Astoria, Commodore, Roosevelt and Biltmore are among hotels owned by the New York Central Railroad interests. Then you have the big national chains like the Hilton, Statler and others who count their annual profits in the tens of millions. Many are dominated by the insurance and real estate interests that are notorious for maintaining Jimcrow policies."

STATE'S ROLE

The state government, the New York Hotel Trades Council and its affiliates also have a share in this system, Miss Garvin noted, pointing out that the New York State Employment Service maintains, in agreement with the unions and employers, a special hiring hall for hotel workers. But instead of enforcing the New York State law against discrimination, the "traditional pattern" of hiring in the industry is followed.

It is especially because of the state's hand in this arrangement that Gov. Dewey, the mayor and Edward Edwards, chairman of SCAD, were invited to the Theresa Hotel hearing.

There is no excuse for the absence of Negroes among the 2,400 white collar and telephone workers in downtown's hotels, said Miss Garvin. In recent years thousands of Negro women have been trained and employed in the telephone and government's service here at those jobs.

Of 800 bartenders in downtown hotels, "not one is a Negro," she said. Nine out of ten downtown hotels refuse to hire Negroes for their dining room staffs. Negroes

are completely barred from banquet staffs.

Although thousands of Negroes have training as dining car workers on the railroads, few if any can get the same jobs in hotels. Only a total of 124 Negro waiters are employed in New York's hotels, mostly in the smaller places.

PROMOTION BARRIED

Even where Negroes are employed in large numbers, such as the housekeeping division, the Jimcrow pattern prevails. A Negro woman working as a maid cannot rise into the "forbidden" category of a housekeeping supervisor. A Negro dishwasher in the kitchen, or a bus worker, are similarly doomed because promotion to chef or waiter is in effect barred to them by a color line. The ban is especially tight in the luxury hotels.

Last week the Council arranged a broadcast over WNJR with Negroes and whites of the hotel industry describing their own experience with this hiring pattern. Miss Garvin told of cases like that of a Negro "bar boy" who failed to get elevated to bartender although five years at the job. Another case was of a Negro who did bussing in a dining room, replaced a waiter during the summer vacation, but was returned to bussing after the vacation.

"New York, largest city for tourists and transients, should certainly show a more democratic policy," said Miss Garvin. "This city is more like our capital in Washington."

Miss Garvin stressed that this Jimcrow hiring pattern is the concern not only of the Negroes. It is a policy which the hotel owners use skillfully to keep down the general wage level of their 40,000 employees. The Puerto Rican workers are similarly affected by the Jimcrow policy, she said.

Philip Murray

(Continued from Page 3) while Lewis backed Wendell Willkie.

With Lewis' resignation as CIO president in 1940, and the rise of Murray to that post, relations sharpened between the two. The UMWA left the CIO and removed Murray from the vice-presidency. He was eventually expelled as a member by the UMWA's executive board.

Despite the fact that in his later years Murray had been mostly known publicly for his attacks on Communists and his strong support of the Truman foreign policy, he had for a number of years, especially through the war period, served in the role of unifier of all the forces—left to right—with the CIO. Between 1941 and 1945 he had stood strongly for inclusion of the CIO's left wing, even some well known Communists, within the coalition that led the CIO.

During that period, he had sharply denounced the House Un-American witchhunters, defended Harry Bridges, and often praised the leaders of left-led unions, like the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and the Fur and Leather Workers.

The parting of the ways began in 1946 over support of the newly proclaimed Truman Doctrine and attitude to the Truman administration. Subsequent developments led to an intense bitterness and expulsion of the non-conformist unions from the CIO.

Murray's death came at a moment when the CIO faces a turning point and a much tougher road ahead. The organization's life was very closely associated with the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. That association, upon which the CIO became much dependent, took form especially through Murray whose friendship was highly valued by Truman. The problem for CIO vice-presidents in Los Angeles tomorrow is to find a head who would both be able to keep the CIO united and reorientate it to the new conditions.

The last CIO convention, as on previous occasions, turned down Murray's offer to resign. But to lighten his burden, Allan S. Haywood, organizational director of the CIO, was named executive vice-president to take some responsibility off Murray's hands. It had been virtually taken for granted that Haywood was favored by Murray to eventually take over the presidency, with Murray to confine his duties to the steel organization. The CIO head's sudden death complicated the problem, involving as it does also the steel union's presidency. One of those mentioned for the latter post is James Thimess, the vice-president. David MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the steel union, is also a possibility.

In any event, there seems no one in sight in the CIO or the steel union who could command anywhere near the authority that Murray did.



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WARD FLAMEUP

Scovill Brass Workers Win 19-Week Strike in Connecticut

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 9.—Workers of the Scovill Brass Co., largest single brass fabricating plant in Connecticut, ended their 18-week strike by winning retroactivity to October, 1951, of an 11-cent an hour pay increase, as well as other major demands.

The last outstanding issue in the strike to be settled was the rehiring of 14 strikers at the Oakville Division of Scovill, who had been fired about two months ago in reprisal for militant picket line activity. The 14, members of Local 1251, United Auto Workers, won reinstatement with backing of the main Scovill local, UAW Local 1604, whose members had pledged not to return to work until their rehiring.

Although the strike was technically over last Friday, it was resumed again Saturday over the rehiring issue, with some 3,000 members of Local 1604 ratifying the agreement pending the return of the 14 men to their jobs.

The same afternoon, the company started negotiations and at midnight an agreement for the strikers' reinstatement was concluded.

The hard-fought strike began last June when Scovill refused to grant retroactivity to October, 1951 of an 11-cent increase as recommended by the WSB. The company arbitrarily put the 11-cent increase in force and simply refused to discuss retroactivity or such issues as incentive rates, average earnings for workers being transferred from job to job or Communists like Andy Omit.

whose machines had broken down.

COURTS AND COPS

The strike was from the first marked by militancy, despite the support given Scovill by police, who tried to stymie picketing and arrested a score of strikers. The courts rushed to grant injunctions

drastically limiting pickets at the plant's 19 gates. The City administration insisted that strikers seeking Welfare Department aid sign paupers' oaths.

Both major political parties

acted with complete indifference to the strikers' needs. Only in the last several weeks did Democratic candidate for Congress, Speziale, interest himself enough to pay two brief visits to picket lines.

By contrast, the People's (Progressive) Party openly and forthrightly supported the strike, and in a series of letters and ads to local papers urged the major parties to back the strikers.

Attempts by the company to intimidate the strikers included continuous photographing of pickets, and scare ads and letters. The company, however, never succeeded in using more than 70 to 80 scabs in the main plant bargaining unit, which had 4,700 workers.

The successive fizzling-out of every back-to-work movement finally forced Scovill to start negotiations six weeks ago.

LAUD LEADERSHIP

Most Scovill workers feel great credit is due to Local 1604's leadership headed by such men as Sid Monti, Vic Palladino, Joseph Action, and many others, including many Negro and women workers. The strikers' own understanding and the support given them by other sections of the labor movement played equally vital roles. Other UAW locals, Railroad Brotherhood and AFL and Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local backed the strikers.

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1) instances of the continual barrage of lies and hate against Communists and other progressive workers in this steel and coal mining region. This hate barrage has been rising steadily in volume and fury since 1948 when Steve Nelson came to Pittsburgh.

Judge Stewart rejected the motion however. Yes, there was strong anti-Communist "feeling" in Pittsburgh, he said. But he "thought" he could get an "impartial jury" he coldly asserted.

Stewart also asserted that the anti-Communist sentiments of Judge Montgomery, Nusmann and other judges (in and out of the "Americans Battling Communism" society) were not relevant to the prejudice issued. Nor was the unwillingness of any Pittsburgh lawyers to defend Communists or the refusal of physicians to treat sick

or Communists like Andy Omit.

Daily Worker

President—Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

DETROIT VOTERS DID IT

IN SENDING the first Negro woman to Michigan's State Senate the voters of Detroit have highlighted the 1952 political resurgence of the Negro people throughout the country. Mrs. Cora Brown thus becomes the second Negro member of the Michigan State Senate, taking her seat with Charles Diggs who was re-elected. Both victors are Democrats.

The voters of Detroit and those in New York, who won their long fight for a Negro State Senator in electing Julius A. Archibald, showed their determination to win civil rights and break the anti-Negro line in politics. Their sole dependence was not upon the promises of the hand-picked candidates who headed their parties' ticket.

Elsewhere, the results show, that in Augusta, Georgia, a Negro was elected to the Richmond County School Board. And Englewood, New Jersey, elected its first Negro City Councilman, when the Fourth Ward, 90 percent Negro, switched from the traditional Republican fold to the Democratic and elected 27-year-old John Wright.

In almost every state of the Union there was a long list of Negro candidates challenging the lily-white political bosses. That more of them didn't win can be charged to poor preparation in some instances, political splits in the working class in others. In most cases, the Negro candidates were not strongly supported by the right-wing union leaders. This was especially true of all New York contests, excepting Archibald's and there the Liberal Party was late in joining the movement.

IN ORDER TO OVERCOME the shortcomings of 1952, the time to start the campaign for Negro representation in the 1953 municipal elections and the 1954 Congressional campaigns—is NOW. Non-partisan coalitions based on the issues in each district and city now become the order of the day. If the workers and the trade unions, as was the case in both the Archibald and Brown campaigns, become active initiators and leaders in these coalitions, the party bosses will either have to give in or get pushed aside. The question of Negro representation is going to be an issue from here on, and it contains one of the keys to the people's independent political action.

THE HARVESTER STRIKE

THE HARVESTER STRIKEBREAKING formula is a matter of grave concern to the entire labor movement. If International Harvester, with its bloodstained 70-year record of union-busting, can get away with it against the more than 30,000 strikers who have been out for 12 weeks, then every labor-hating corporation will take heart and attempt to do likewise.

Here are some of the things this profit-swollen corporation (\$86,000,000 last year) has done in an attempt to smash the militant Farm Equipment divisions of the United Electrical Workers:

- It has framed an outstanding Chicago Negro strike leader, Harold Ward, on a murder charge.
- It has brought in the despicable House Un-American Committee to conduct a witchhunt against strikers and to subpoena leaders away from negotiations and strike leadership.
- It has obtained court injunctions against picketing in Kentucky and has brought about the arrest of many strikers.
- It has rounded up hundreds of foremen for scabbing operations.

All of these efforts have failed to crack the inspiring solidarity of the strikers.

But the employers are also relying on those old strike-breaking standbys, hunger and cold. More than the repeatedly demonstrated determination of these strikers is needed to bring this keystone labor struggle to a victorious conclusion.

The entire labor movement owes it to itself and to these strikers to swing into this battle. The United Labor Action Committee has taken laudatory initiative in opening up such a solidarity campaign and launching a food collection drive.

A group of Louisville, Ky., strikers have arrived in New York to help in this drive. They will address a meeting of the United Labor Action Committee Thursday, 10 a.m., at the headquarters of the Fur Joint Council, 250 West 26th St. They will also be invited to address locals and shops all over town. We hope that this initiative brings a groundswell of support from all over town.

All support to the Harvester strikers!

Stop the murder frameup of Harold Ward!

Big Business' Dream for the New Congress



The Eisenhower Victory

(Continued from Page 2) ticians goes out and another, about which have been cultivated many peace illusions among the masses, goes in. That's how the capitalist two-party system works.

A DEEPER meaning of the change of Administration is that it reflects the defeat of American imperialist foreign policy. This policy was increasingly bankrupt, and the masses were more and more alarmed by its consequences and threats to them—the Korean war, inflation, high taxes, wage freeze, the sabotage of Negro rights, the growing attacks upon the unions, governmental corruption, etc.

But the glib demagogue Eisenhower will not be more successful in applying the U. S. foreign policy of aggression than was Truman. Only when a people's democratic peace coalition gets hold of the American Government will American foreign policy become sane and will then be the real guarantee of a peaceful co-existence with the democratic and Socialist countries of the world. The deepening general crisis of capitalism, of which the failure of U.S. foreign policy is an outstanding expression, is not to be cured by submitting one imperialist administration for another in Washington. On the contrary, Eisenhower, with his Dulles, Dewey, McCarthy, et al, can only worsen the world capitalist crisis.

Truman definitely set the stage for the electoral defeat of Stevenson—what with his war policies, gigantic military budget, systematic lowering of the people's living standards, betrayal of the interests of the Negro people, thought-control legislation, phony national emergency, government loyalty tests, jailing of Communists, and the like. When Truman broke with the Roosevelt policies of peaceful co-existence with the USSR and of a liberal domestic regime, with the New Deal, he thereby sentenced the Democratic Party to defeat. Stevenson, in his election campaign, gave the people no other perspective than a continuation of Truman's reactionary war policies, so he went down to disaster.

THE TRADE UNION top leaders also bear a very heavy responsibility for the victory of reaction in this election. They have shamelessly followed the Truman Administration in its

war course, contenting themselves with petty favors from the White House at the expense of the workers. In the crucial years since the end of World War II, backing in the favor of the Truman warmakers, they have not defended the interests of the working class, much less those of the nation as a whole.

They have been among the most blatant of the warmongers; they have made only a token resistance to the lowering of the workers' living standards to pay for war preparations, and they have condoned and even applauded the sinister persecution and imprisonment of the Communists. Small wonder, then, that so many workers disobeyed their call in the election to follow Stevenson deeper into the Truman pro-war policies at home and abroad.

The capitalist reactionaries are now gleefully shouting that the election results signify that the American people have turned to the right and have repudiated the social advances made under the Roosevelt regime. But this is not true. As before, the masses want peace, democracy, and better living standards. The tragedy of the situation is that in their protest against Truman reaction they have fallen victims to the demagogic of Eisenhower reaction, which is as bad as Truman's. Going from Truman to Eisenhower is like jumping from frying pan into the fire.

IN THE CAMPAIGN, the Progressive Party and the Communist Party performed a real service with the heavy stress they laid upon the peace issue, especially the cease-fire in Korea. They did much to arouse the American people on this key question. They have helped set afoot a vigorous peace movement that will be heard from in the coming period. The small vote polled by the Progressive Party candidates Hallinan and Mrs. Bass is to be explained mainly by the prevailing war hysteria, the fear of an Eisenhower victory among many workers, and the false belief that, in an assumedly very close election, voting for an independent party would be throwing away their vote.

A broad people's coalition, to push the fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and to combat the whole reactionary line of the Eisenhower administration. The Communist Party will give every possible assistance and leadership in creating such a wide front of the people.

In the national elections organized reaction won a victory, but this is no time for pessimism or defeatism. On the contrary, this is the time for vigorous action by the rank and file and progressive elements among the union leadership to help in the realignment of the labor and democratic forces to counter the assaults upon the people that will not be long in coming. In this situation of struggle, the American working masses will prove themselves worthy of their best traditions.

The effects in this country of the Eisenhower victory will be a sharpening of the class struggle. For the workers will have fight against the increasing drive of the Republican reactionaries against the unions, the Negro people, the living standards of the masses, and towards fascism and war. Some union leaders are now trying to tune in with Eisenhower, to take up the shameful task of supporting his war line.

But the labor movement generally under the pressure of a militant rank-and-file will be compelled to take a stand of more or less sharp opposition to his government. This election defeat may well mark a turning point in the history of organized labor, from a policy of tamely tailing along after the warlike parties of capitalists to one of relying upon their own strength and of independent political action, based upon a genuine fight to advance and protect the workers' interests and world peace. In this new orientation, the progressive independent unions will have to play a decisive, leading role.

Victorious reaction is now shouting for national unity around Eisenhower. But this false unity would be a fatal trap. Such national unity could be based only on a policy for war and fascism of the American people. Instead, organized labor, the Negro people and other democratic forces must create a broad people's coalition, to push the fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and to combat the whole reactionary line of the Eisenhower administration. The Communist Party will give every possible assistance and leadership in creating such a wide front of the people.

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Two Sons Fell Fighting Nazis, She Sends \$5 to Peace Paper

We received last week a \$5 contribution from a woman, a double-Cold Star mother, who in the past year has become a devoted supporter of our paper. In a letter, addressed to Lester Ronney, Mrs. Ida Solomon tells why.

"Enclosed is my check for \$5 for our paper in loving memory of my sons Lt. Frank R. Solomon and Sgt. Charles L. Solomon, who were killed in action fighting Hitler's fascism," she writes.

"My son Charles was killed on a volunteer mission over northwestern France on Nov. 5, 1943. And my Frank on a mission over Berlin, Jan. 2, 1944. At this time of the year and on the above dates, my heart is full of pain and my mind full of sorrow, and when I feel as I do now, my thoughts turn to our wonderful paper and the great job that is being done by the staff to combat fascism here in our country."

We're proud of the confidence in us, and the support, of this courageous woman, fighting to shield other mothers from the grief that is hers.

And from Chicago, we received this letter: "Enclosed is \$100. As a young American with an induction notice in his pocket, I can see two things clearly: 1) That I have no future without peace; 2) that the best use I can make of my savings is to apply them to the fight for peace."

"In that fight, the Daily Worker and The Worker are key. They must continue and grow. For example, publication of Stalin's new work, 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR' is a service of immeasurable value in the fight for peace because it is a shattering blow at the lies about Soviet policy spread by the warmakers and so essential to their purposes.

"I pledge to secure at least three new subs by use of this special issue and make it thereby a double weapon in the fight for peace."

Then, from an officer in World War II, a consistent Queens backer of the paper, and his wife, comes \$25 representing "half an anniversary present we received on Election Day." It is in addition to \$10 sent in previously and \$10 raised, so total to date is \$45.

"After all . . . what's money where our Daily's life is at stake."

We recall this same couple sent us the money they had expected to spend on anniversary gifts to each other last year at this time.

Our publisher, Joseph Dermer, for worker, collected \$15 from a Brooklyn friend, to be credited, \$3

each, to the columns of Rob Hall, Lester Ronney and Abner Berry.

The Rhode Island Freedom of the Press Committee sent \$12, its fourth contribution "to our gallant paper" in our four-week campaign, adding up to \$100 so far. And from a Wisconsin reader comes \$10 with a note that McCarthy's Senate reelection will make things tougher, but will make Wisconsinites fight harder.

From upstate New York come several contributions. There is \$5 from an Otsego County dairy farmer, \$10 from an old Albany supporter, \$50 from Dutchess County friends and \$100 from North Westchester backers.

Forty dollars is contributed in Washington, D. C., through our correspondent there, Rob Hall. A couple of old Vermont friends send another \$2 with a note that \$10 sent previously had been incorrectly credited to Boston. Sorry, Vermont may be small, and allegedly rock-ribbed-Republican, but our campaign shows we have many friends there.

There is \$24 collected among workers in a shop in New Jersey, and another \$5 gift from a Newark reader.

A "Philadelphia professional" sends \$10, and another \$10 is sent in through the Freedom of the Press Committee in that city. There is \$5 from a Florida friend, another \$5 from Baltimore and \$2 from Fitchburg, Mass.

The Kings Highway Freedom of the Press Committee in Brooklyn sends \$8 more, added to \$17 sent earlier, for our "valiant fight for peace." And a Riverdale-housewife sends \$10 with the comment she wished it were \$100.

Students of the Marxist Institute of the Jefferson School sent \$10, collected by raffle, and a class taught by Dr. Herbert Aptheker sent \$40, collected among its members.

A contribution of \$200 by a group of white collar trade unionists helped swell our total Friday, as did three of \$100 each from various friends of the paper. One of these came from a couple who first came across the paper last summer when they met reporter Harry Raymond.

West Siders came through with \$25; there were a couple of contributions from Washington Heights readers. And from Chelsea came \$57, collected from friends of the paper. The Chelsea Freedom of the Press Committee has thus far collected over \$250 in the campaign. Fifty dollars came from the regional committee

of the Communist Party, some from individual Communists, and much of it from other readers.

A Lincoln Vet send \$5 "for your wonderful coverage and guide to daily events, and particularly for your splendid, steady fight against Franco fascism."

One \$5 contribution from Queens Village, L. I. is accompanied by a note which says: "I never thought I needed the Worker. But with the Compass out of the picture, and Eisenhower in, I would hate to see the Worker disappear."

We regret that the Compass failed, but since it did, we urge its erstwhile readers to get the only anti-monopoly, working-class paper in the field—the Daily Worker.

A \$20 contribution said: "Our paper is our voice. We must and will be heard."

A \$12 contribution declared: "Here is a small expression of appreciation by a few of us for a wonderful paper, the only paper that has been so consistent a fighter for peace, especially during this election campaign. We'll send more as soon as we can get it." There were more, many more, such expressions saying in effect our paper is more important than ever.

Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)
owners, and therefore, the real rulers of the country.

To jurors, some of whom were intent, some puzzled by these thoughts so different from what they have been taught, some hiding their sentiments behind studied neutrality, our Curley Flynn presented the human goal for which the government wants to throw her into prison for five years.

Judge Dimock pondered her words. She had explained the working-class movement which seeks peace and national salvation has no need of force and violence, that it needs only to have the constitutional rights of democratic change to bring about the new people's government and then advance to socialism. Judge Dimock wanted to understand better the kind of people who would be the governing class in this America where the industries would be owned by the people themselves led by the workers.

"How would the lawyers and generals be kept out?" he asked curiously as she had explained how it would be steel workers, miners, Negro people, farmers, professional men, housewives, etc. Not lawyers and generals, who would be in the offices of the state power up and down the nation.

Curley Flynn replied "Your we won't keep them out altogether perhaps, but the people would end their monopoly of political power."

Judge Dimock's face was impulsive. We do not know what he thought of the reply. But those who heard Al Lannon, one of the Smith Act co-defendants in this trial for thoughts, speaking his passionate working-class words at a Friday night banquet honoring him, heard the answer to the question which Judge Dimock asked. They heard the voice of the great-souled American proletariat, the many-millioned industrial workers in the factories, mines and ships, who are the defenders of America's democracy and the bearers of her future greatness as a nation in which no man will get rich off the sweat and poverty or the Korean slaughter of another. In Al Lannon, they saw the image of the American working man destined to be the democratic leader of his nation instead of the graft-soaked puppets who now fill our legislative halls.

"There was a time when I believed in force and violence," Al cried out to the hundreds of his friends from all walks of life who came to do him honor Friday night. As his little girl cuddled beside him next to the microphone looking upward in love at her adored father, he went on.

"When I was 18 years old I picked weeds on a farm for 50 cents a day, and I had to walk five

miles each way to get to work and home."

"When I was 18, I worked in a factory for 20 cents an hour. When I was 18, I worked in ships for \$30 a month and maggots garbage to eat. I wanted to find the boss responsible for this. But when I found the party, I found that force and violence was the bosses' game. I found out how the people must organize to get a better life."

In one of the noblest and most moving speeches this writer has ever heard, Al Lannon paid tribute to his wife as "the backbone of the socialism and the great heart of the Lannon outfit," he talked of so-American people who seek the right road and will take when they can see it.

He concluded by urging us all to come to the United States Court Monday morning where the witch-hunters will open their long-planned attack on Curley Flynn in their cross-examination.

How can we who stand side by side with Curley Flynn, Al Lannon, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Betty Cannett, and their fighting colleagues pay no heed to this call of this keen and strong-hearted leader?

The court is right behind the Municipal Building at City Hall, marked United States Court. Go up the flight of steps this morning, turn left down to the end of the hall, then right to Judge Dimock's courtroom. Take your seat at 10:30 a.m. and become part of American history fighting for our present and our future with the defendants.

Lannon

(Continued from Page 3)
brought into the streets and shops, then we could end this damnable frameup."

He noted that the cross-examination of Miss Flynn begins in the courtroom this morning and appealed for as many as possible to attend and witness the event. Cognizant that his listeners were also thinking of the election results, Lannon said:

"There is a bigger prison in America—the two-party system. If we could finish off that lesser evil myth, all the prisons will go with it."

Lannon said that when he was about 12 years old and worked 12 hours a day picking weeds on a farm and working in factories, he felt bitter enough to be for force and violence.

"But it was the Communist Party that taught me a better way—to organize the people," he said, refuting as ridiculous the charge that the Party wants to overthrow the government by "force and violence."

Lannon said frameups against leaders will not stop the progressive forward from making headway. He said there were more progressives organized on the water-fronts today than in many years.

At one point of the evening, with all cheering, Lannon and his children joined in presenting a birthday gift to his wife Elva.

The audience greatly enjoyed the artistry of Louise Jeffers, noted Negro artist, Teek Thomas, pianist and Lill Goodman, folk singer.

B'klyn Rally to Save Rosenbergs

ent speakers and entertainment by Martha Schlamme, Concert Artist, who is well known for her repertoire of folk songs. Tickets are priced at 50 cents.

The Committee of Volunteers to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs is composed primarily of housewives and businessmen who are agreed that they will take no position whatsoever as to the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, but will devote themselves exclusively to securing Executive Clemency based on mercy.

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Ted Tinsley Says

GREAT PRINCIPLES

"It was an interesting election," said Arch Farch reminiscently as he sat in the lounge of the local RKO theatre with an old copy of the Herald-Tribune in his lap.

"How much longer before the picture starts?" asked Edna, who was too busy relaxing to listen carefully.

"Ten minutes," said Arch. "As the campaign neared its end neither candidate debated any clearly defined issues."

"You've got something there," agreed Edna, mildly surprised.

"Furthermore," continued Arch, well pleased with himself, "all the candidates seemed to be getting more and more vehement about less and less."

Edna looked closely at the man sitting next to her. It was really Arch Farch.

"As the national elections progress," Arch intoned, "the differences between the two parties are reduced more and more until they practically disappear."

"I agree and I don't," said Edna. "The differences are small, but as the campaign progressed, the two parties made it seem as though the differences on peace were larger and larger."

"Even so," said Arch, "the campaign is not an elegant process."

"It sure isn't," said Edna.

"Much of the campaigning does not sound very intelligent when you listen to it. As a matter of fact, it is tiresome, annoying and embarrassing."

"Peace always sounds intelligent," said Edna, "even when a demagog talks about it."

"But this is our two-party system, and we may say without boasting that it is one of our greatest blessings."

"How long before the pictures?" asked Edna.

"Six minutes."

Edna groaned. "Arch," she said, "you have just told me that during the campaign the candidates debated no clearly defined issues, they talked more and more about less and less, the differences between them were reduced almost to the vanishing point, the campaign was not an elegant process, it was tiresome, annoying and embarrassing. Now I don't agree with your interpretation, but how—after

all that—can you say that this is one of our greatest blessings?"

"Well," said Arch, rustling his newspaper, "the fact is that this isn't only my opinion. I got the idea from Walter Lippmann."

"Unbelievable," cried Edna, snatching the paper. She glanced at the column. "You've been practically quoting him! Unbelievable—but true."

"You don't understand, Edna. He says it's a blessing because this political two-party system works on a continental scale."

"You mean," asked Edna, "that instead of confining the lack of real issues, the vehemence about nothing, the inelegant process, the basic similarity of the two parties, and the boring, annoying and embarrassing qualities of the election to one small area, Lippmann is happy because it has been extended from coast to coast?"

Arch looked at his watch. "Time for the picture," he said.

"Let's go," said Edna, rising. She dropped the paper on the couch. "And let's leave Lippmann on the lounge."

Fred'k Douglass School Term Starts Tonight

Classes at the Frederick Douglass School (124 W. 124 St. near Lenox Ave.) starts tonight (Monday), but registrations will be accepted all this week.

The courses include "The Poetry of the Negro People, The History of the Negro People, History of the Marxist Movement in the U. S., Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure, Conversational Spanish, The Negro and the News of the Week, The Negro People and the World Today."

The fee for most courses is \$5.



HERBERT BIBERMAN

Biberman Maps Fight Against Studio Blacklist

LOS ANGELES.—Director Herbert Biberman, leading a fight of blacklisted film workers to return to the movie industry, will push his demand for reinstatement in the Screen Directors Guild this Monday night.

Meeting of Biberman with the Guild board of directors was originally scheduled for Monday of last week, but was postponed by Guild officials.

Biberman, one of the "Hollywood Nine," was imprisoned for six months because of his defiance of the House Un-American Committee. One of the questions asked him related to his membership in the Screen Directors Guild.

Theatre Rally Nov. 19 to Aid Rosenbergs

Paul Robeson, Anton Refregier, Rockwell Kent, Robert Gwathmey, Ruby Dee, Armand D'Usseau, Ray Lev and Ossie Davis are among the many distinguished persons in the fields of theatre, music, writing and art who will sponsor a Theatre Rally to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs on Wednesday, Nov. 19 at 8:30 p.m. at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St. In speech and drama the theatre rally will present the facts of the Rosenberg case and will call upon President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Tickets at \$1 are available, Room 2, 1050 Ave. of the Americas (6th Ave.) For reservations phone MU 7-5360.

on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

Moore-Maxim, Chatting with Readers, Etc.

GOOD NEWS. Archie Moore finally gets his chance at the light-heavyweight championship. The fight with Joe Maxim will be in St. Louis Dec. 17, and it'll be televised nationally. This is much better than being piped into a few theatres at highjack prices. Especially when it was TV watchers around the land, seeing Moore's class and unable to understand why he didn't get a title crack, who helped end the disgraceful five-year runaround. Moore himself pointed out this new factor in an interview with this columnist a year or so ago, expressing confidence that sooner or later "they won't be able to keep me out of it."

His continued fight for the chance was the major factor, of course. The man felt he was better than the champ, and felt that when he convinced enough fair-minded people of that not even "White Hope" Jack Kearns could keep him from his chance in this day and age in sports. Some sports writers (not many) occasionally mentioned the crass injustice being done Moore. The NBA finally made it official and, with no more room to maneuver, Kearns agreed to the match at hold-up terms.

I want to be in front of the silver screen that Wednesday night. Is Moore, who just hit 35, as good as he was? Here's the way Archie answered that question:

"I don't know the answer to such guessing questions, but DO know how good I am now, and that's good enough to beat Maxim any day in the week. Why do you think they've been stalling me off? They'd made it if they thought they could beat me, wouldn't they?"

ANOTHER BIG ONE from "P. I." Here's installment number three—this time \$30; that makes \$65. And I'll get more in a week or so. People will really help when asked—especially now I think. We need a stronger paper to meet the situation—we can't afford to fail. How about discussing some of my earlier points—more international sports reporting, etc. Too much rehashing of results that carry no great emotional impact—at least to me and others I know. Come on, break the sports reporting trail some more, you can do it. To my favorite—and only—sports reporter."

P. I.'S PLAIN, as I make it out, seems to be against dealing with football winners. He is obviously one of the very many who do not automatically transfer their interest from the Dodgers, Yanks and Giants to the doings and dyrings of Maryland and Georgia Tech.

Nobody has to convince me that baseball carries a much wider appeal than football. The fact is that a relatively small number of Americans go to college and hence identify themselves with the fortunes of college teams, while **EVERYBODY** pretty much lives in a LOCALITY which considers some baseball team its own baby.

Yet it is not only college towns, college students and college alumni who are interested in football. (I'm not thinking of those whose sole interest comes from weekly betting cards.) The game itself is an exciting one, complex, tough and varied. Then there are whole areas where a good part of the working people are acutely college-football conscious above baseball because their sons, friends and neighbors make up the line and backfield for some college or other far away. It's always pertinent to remember that with all the rah rah hoopla, hypocrisy and commercialization, actual guys are playing the game down on the dirt. No dollar bill yet known can fend off a crashing blocker and bring down a ball-carrier.

It has been conclusively proven to me that thousands of our readers ARE interested to one degree or another in football . . . in team strengths, results, rankings, and yes, even in silly predictions. For the life of me I see nothing basically unhealthy in this. Maybe most of the "Pickem Derby" entries when we had a sports section were in the group we call "youth." Well, they're people too. What do you say, P. I.?

There was also a query on our lack of ice-hockey comment. It's quite possible that the personal preferences of the one writing the sports column influence the selection of sports dealt with (or should we say it would be impossible for the preferences NOT to influence the selection). To me, as a New Yorker, ice-hockey never was a participation sport. As for watching it, while there are clearly high skills involved, it always seemed exceedingly one track and repetitious, without any of the subtleties of basketball.

I always felt that the space and headlines given to hockey over basketball in the winter sport sections was out of line with the real interest of New York fans. The reaction of our readers has confirmed this many times. Basketball, like baseball, is played by most New York youngsters in the streets, gyms, schoolyards, etc. Ice-hockey is not. Have you ever heard a heated, or even a cool, discussion on a subway or bus about the merits of the Rangers and Black Hawks—the way you do on the Dodgers and Yanks? Undoubtedly this would be different in a town in New Hampshire, or Minnesota. Though it would be hard to prove, and, though there are probably large exceptions, I suspect most of the ice-hockey crowds at the Garden consist of out-of-towners taking in a Garden spectacle.

As for the query on juncrow in hockey—this is something we cannot tell offhand. Over 99 percent of the players are Canadians. We do not have any first-hand knowledge of discrimination, which we do not have any first-hand knowledge of discrimination, which players in the "minor leagues" of hockey. Perhaps someone else can fill us in here.

There have also been requests for more news of international sports, including the chess happenings, and trade union sports. As a start, we have a letter from Ralph Cane bringing us up to date on the chess situation, which we will publish in a day or two. In a forthcoming issue of The Worker magazine will be something on what the wonderful Zatopek has been doing since he turned the Olympics upside down, and we hope to deliver by and by on the state of union sports, the place of women in them, etc.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS to the paper through this column: Mel of West Bronx sends \$10 "To our paper, to Les Rodney. For your well considered sports and social and political writings not brash but still young and snappy—in spite of the times you good."

KEEP FIGHTING CHAUVINISM. HW sends \$5—"Couldn't do without your sports coverage, much less without this paper. Sorry it ain't more."

Choate of NY also sends \$5.

FRENCH FILM JOURNAL HAILS 'LIMELIGHT'

We reprint below the review of Chaplin's "Limelight" in a recent issue of the progressive French weekly "L'Espresso Francese" (French Screen):

By H. ROBINSON

PARIS

"Limelight" is the work of a great humanist. It bears a pure and compelling message of hope and confidence in life, in a world in the grip of war and oppression. It seems as if Charlie, the greatest of humble human beings, has been attempting throughout his whole life to get across this message to his fellow men, who receive him with joy as their friend, as one of them, every time they see him on the screen.

At the same time he has labored throughout his life to constantly perfect everything new that the greatest film artists have created.

In this picture—his first in five years—on which he worked for more than three years, Chaplin achieved a synthesis between the beloved "Charlie" of his early films and the central figure of social satire in his more recent productions. He has once more given color to the humorous tramp, always funny in his attempts to extricate himself from his difficulties, always meeting obstacles on the part of ridiculous swells and shaking off his worries thanks to his incurable optimism.

But in addition he has raised his moral philosophy, his social criti-

cism to the point of a clear affirmation of the necessity of peace, given here in a more acute and concentrated way.

The whole film is constructed to transmit Charlie Chaplin's message of today and yesterday. The laughter and the farces serve to point up the various themes: the difficulties of life cannot be solved by the individual solely by personal effort, but life is worth the living, it can and should be full and beautiful. This life is hard and selfish, above all for the young, but death can be defeated.

These themes of course, are neither particularly new or original. But that they can be expressed today by an artist of the stature of Chaplin is a happy event.

Impelled by the need to transmit a strong message to the public, he has done everything himself: he has even written the music for the film, as well as the songs that he sings from the music-hall stage. He created the choreography. He has imprinted his artistic personality on all those who, closely or distantly, worked with him on this film.

Through the framework of the simple story of a generous tramp and the philosophic arguments often given by Calvero, Charlie Chaplin evokes, with consummate art, the bygone epoch of 40 years ago when he himself was on the stage, the epoch of the veterans of the silent film.

I was particularly struck to see how, in this film, Charlie Chaplin

has added new elements to his traditional style. He uses words not only as dialogue to move forward the theme of the scenario, nor music just as a sonorous background to create a "state of mind," an "atmosphere," but as central to the comic action. The music is often a harsh satire and reaches a degree of malice never equalled. Occasionally, an expressive wave of the hand calls up a world of meaning.

Certain typed characters make one think of some of Eisenstein's films where good actors are not an absolute necessity. The fact that Chaplin has used his own son and other members of his family is not an argument against the film. They do just what their role demands of them, just as anyone would have had to. When an experienced actor does not play a top role, his expressions often lack in naturalness.

Claire Bloom seemed to me perfect in her grace and freshness. Her part is particularly hard. She constantly shares the screen with Chaplin. She plays with great artistry. Her youth and naturalness distinguish her totally from the sophisticated type of Hollywood star. Her success is due as much to her intelligence as to her charm. She is destined to have a great career.

Let me add that if Chaplin was able to produce "Limelight" in Hollywood, it is solely because he is owner of his own production company and is his own master.

Teachers' Union Calls On Jansen to Put Pay

Hike Into New Budget

Meeting over the weekend at Teachers Center, the Delegate Assembly of the Teachers Union called upon superintendent Jansen and the Board of Education to "include in the tentative budget estimate for the school year 1953-54, which they are now

paring, provision for a salary increase for the entire teaching staff."

Pointing out that "continued inflation since the inadequate increase of 1950-51 makes additional salary increases imperative in order to enable teachers to approach a decent standard of living," the delegates called for a "basic scale of \$4,000-9,000 with 10 equal annual increments, and comparable scales for other school employees."

The action was taken after a report by Irving Adler, chairman of the Salary and Legislative Committee. Adler pointed out that "salary scales in neighboring communities of comparable ability to pay, such as school districts in Nassau County, Westchester County, and in Newark, New Jersey, have salary schedules considerably higher than New York City."

The delegates urged Jansen and the board to provide in their budget estimates for "the essential services so critically required in our deteriorating school system," and also urged the school officials to request city officials to "put up a genuine fight for increased state aid to provide for salary increases and essential services."

School faculties were called upon to adopt resolutions calling on the Board of Education to take action on salary increase and other proposals.

Faculties were urged to call on the Board of Education to request a supplementary appropriation to retain the 1,047 substitute teachers scheduled for fixing in February 1953. "The services of these substitutes," the delegates stated, "can be used to make possible the reduction of class size and increased remedial instruction."

The meeting also urged that the tentative budget estimate now being prepared for 1953-54 include funds for retaining the full school staff for the entire school year so that there will be no firings in February 1954 and no excessing of regular teachers.

The delegates also reaffirmed their opposition to the proposal of the State Board of Regents for daily prayers in the public schools. They declared that "prayer in the schools is a violation of the traditional concept of secular education and separation of church and state." "The divisive nature of this proposal," they declared, "has been clearly revealed in the public controversy generated in the ten months since this proposal was made by the Regents."

The delegates took for distribution to parents during Open School Week 100,000 copies of a leaflet addressed to parents on school problems.

ALP GIVES 10-POINT PLAN TO STATE LEGISLATIVE BODY

The American Labor Party made public the text of a 10-point legislative program submitted yesterday to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions, which begins three days of public hearings at 80 Center St. today (Monday) at 10 a.m.

Arthur Schutze, ALP state executive secretary, called on the committee to "resist the post-election anti-labor drive which is shaping up in the councils of the the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers."

The 10-point program featured the repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law, increasing unemployment insurance benefits to \$40 per week plus dependency benefits, \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, a 35 hourly work-week, and a statewide job training center program for youth.

Schutze said that "among the measures being prepared by Big Business are bills to reduce benefits and reduce coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Law, to enact a little 'Taft-Hartley' bill, to increase the inequities

under the Hughes-Brees Unemployment Insurance Law, and to turn the clock back in the field of labor relations."

The ALP leader, who was one of the most active people's lobbyists in Albany at the last session, told the Committee that though its "technical jurisdiction and scope" did not cover the Korean ceasefire issue—"the central and most overriding issue today"—nonetheless, the peace question should be part of its final report to the 1953 legislature.

"No single recommendation you can make, no single legislative proposal you can offer, is as basic and as controlling as a recommendation that the State Legislature go on record for an immediate truce in Korea and an end to the senseless killing there," he said.

The committee hearings will continue until late Wednesday. Chairman Lee Mailler, majority leader of the Assembly, will preside.

The GOP has increased its majority in the Legislature by five seats in the 56-member Senate and by 11 seats in the 150-member Assembly.

5 Million Slave Laborers Here, U. S. Writer Tells UN

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 9. labor in the U.S. are so flagrant that they cannot be denied in full by the State Department spokesmen. The reply of Washington to the documented indictment presented here is expected to be that peonage is actually very slight and that, besides, the white supremacist rulers of the Southern United States are doing everything to eliminate it.

However, it is expected that the evidence of forced labor, a condition affecting primarily the oppressed Negro and Mexican-American minorities, will make a strong impact on the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world. While the world's workers widely appreciate the falsity of the "slave labor" charges against the Soviet Union in the face of the socialist country's steady progress, it is obvious that the millions familiar with the anti-Negro racism fostered by U.S. Big Business would find Southern peonage to be wholly consistent with this racist poli-

ture. These conditions of slave

the DAILY WORKER presents a discussion of

What Eisenhower's Election Means

by ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

Participating staff experts:

Abner Berry, Negro Affairs Editor

George Morris, Labor Editor

Michael Singer, Political Reporter

Friday, Nov. 14, 8:30 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall

405 West 41st Street

Admission 50 cents

TWU Girds for On 9 Bus Lines Dec. 1 Strike

By MICHAEL SINGER

The CIO Transport Workers Union began organizing its strike machinery Friday for a Dec. 1 shutdown of all operations on nine private bus lines in New York City. The action followed a demonstration of support for the 40-hour week by 5,500 transit workers at St. Nicholas Arena, Thursday night.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the TWU, said "every" form of struggle—from picket lines to public education—would be whipped into high gear immediately.

At City Hall, Mayor Impellitteri had no comment on the strike vote, nor did he say anything about the union's resolution for further negotiations with Board of Transportation on the demand of a wage increase of 25 cents an hour and other benefits for the 40,000 transit workers on city lines.

Bus company executives reiterated previous statements that they would not grant a 40-hour week unless they were first permitted to raise the present 10-cent fare to 15 cents. They also insisted that no negotiations be held before Dec. 31 when the present contract expires. The Board of Transportation also turned down the TWU cost-of-living wage request on the grounds that it had "no money." Their stand was bolstered by the Mayor's warning to all city commissioners that budget requests be drastically curtailed.

The St. Nicholas Arena strike rally, which was televised, was an ear-splitting, feet-stomping display of unity and militancy. More than 2,500 workers could not gain admission to the hall by 8 p.m., when police and fire officials closed the doors. The vast hall was flooded with placards reading: "Stop the Stall—40 Hours for All"; "Living Costs Soar—We Need 25 Cents More" and "40 Hours—No Loss In Pay."

Before the televised vote proceedings, the jammed arena had been in session for an hour and a half discussing workers' grievances.

Every call for strike action and an end to half measures and a dependency on "politically motivated" arbitrators brought tremendous cheers.

Women of Varied Nationality Groups Put on Peace Exhibit

Women representing the varied show from 2 to 4 p.m.

Saturday evening and continuing through Sunday, there will be songs and folk dances of many nations.

Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Negro leader from Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Reiko Urabe, noted Japanese American fighter for peace, will speak at the exposition of their experiences.

The program, based on the theme of friendship and peace among all nations, will be held this week-end at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Opening at 1 p.m. Saturday, the exposition will feature a special children's program of movies, dances and an original puppet.

Contributions \$1.

Malan Police Murder 14 Africans Protesting White Supremacy

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Nov. 9. — South African Premier Malan's fascist police yesterday fired on thousands of Negro demonstrators against his white supremacy policies, murdering 14 and wounding 39. This city of 56,000 is one of the most important diamond centers in the world. The precious stones are mined,

cut and polished here. A large number of Negroes work in the mines under conditions little different from chattel slavery.

The prospect of renewed fascist violence was raised today when white supremacist landlords in the adjoining area drove into Kimberley in groups and demanded guns for use against the Negro workers.

45 IN NEW SOUTH WALES HIT STEVE NELSON SENTENCE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

MERRYLANDS, New South Wales, Nov. 9.—Headed by a former member of the Spanish Brigade here, Jim McNeill, 45 citizens of this region have sent a protest to President Truman on the 20-year jail term given to Steve Nelson for "sedition."

The petitioners told President Truman and Governor Fine of Pennsylvania that they protest the "unjust and vindictive sentence passed on the great fighter for peace, Steve Nelson."

They continued, "We have demanded that immediate consideration be given to his early release."

Forty-five names followed as signatures.

AN UNPUNCTUATED FILM SCRIPT for MACKINOLY

Produced by The Greater Seven Seas of Film Studio and Co.

The GRAND CONCERT

STANLEY STUDIO

ULANOVA

THE NEGRO PEOPLE and the News of the Week is the subject of a Forum tonight, Nov. 10—8 p.m. at the Frederick Douglass School. Mr. Louis Brumham will lead the forum. This is the first in a series of 8 forums to be held every Monday at 8 p.m. Fees for the series \$1. Single admission 15¢. You may register and attend this and many other interesting and exciting courses all this week. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 126 W. 124th St.

What's On?